

SATURDAY NIGHT

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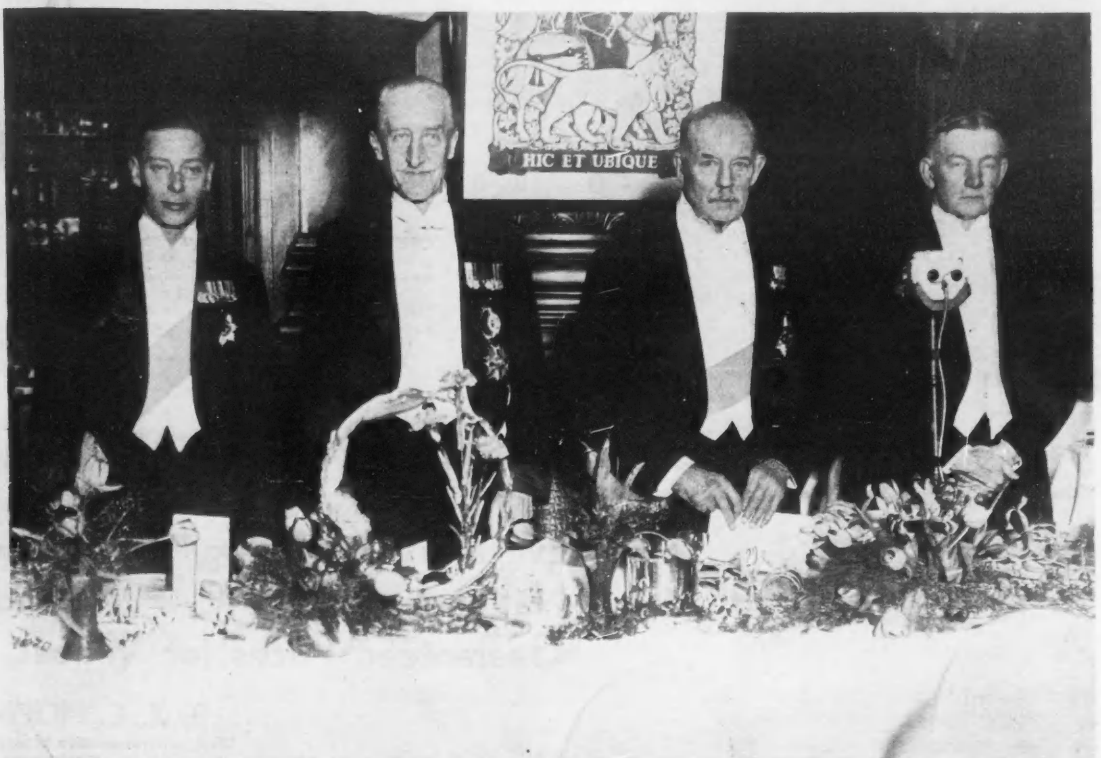
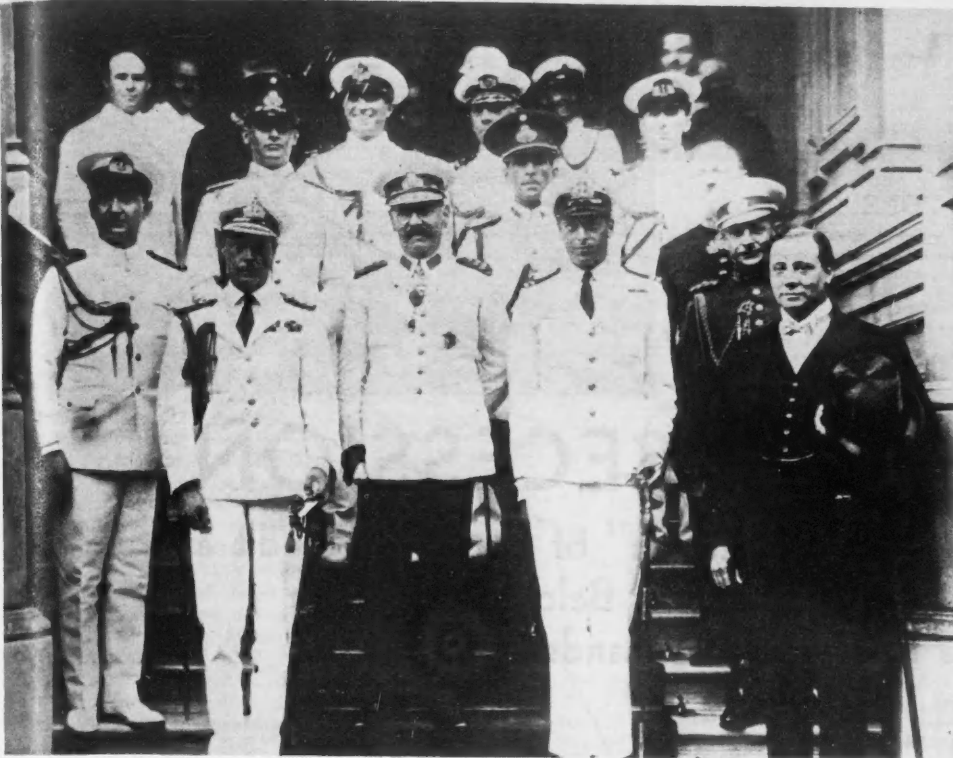
3 Sections—36 Pages

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WHY NOT A TEMPORARY PROTECTION FOR WHEAT?

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THE FRONT PAGE

A FEW years ago many Canadians were making merry at the expense of the State of Tennessee because of attempts to chase the theory of evolution out of its educational system by processes of criminal law. But in Ontario of late the antics of certain fanatics who fear that any educated person is tainted with atheism have matched anything that mad Tennessee could produce. Frantic editors, letter writers and political blatherskites have been crying for the introduction of religious tests at the University of Toronto in terms that recalled the enthusiasm of the Tennessee moonshiners who loaded their squirrel-guns to shoot anyone who said their grandmothers were monkeys. One Toronto publication has gone so far as to advocate a questionnaire to be submitted not only to professors and lecturers, but to many thousands of graduates to ascertain if their theological views are up to the standards of the publication in question.

Fortunately the more influential of Canada's public men are educated beings and attempts to establish religious tests find scant favor with them. But it needed the prestige of a man like Chancellor Sir William Mulock, who is very much alive to the perils of atheism as a political creed to put a quietus on the fanatical nonsense which has been rife of late. Sir William in a few pungent sentences branded any such proposal as dangerous and fantastic. He points out that religion is very well taken care of at the University. Many theological colleges are federated with the institution and any such attempt would involve a half a dozen different sets of tests.

One happy development of recent rancors has been the demonstration that theologians of different shades of opinion associated with the University have mutual confidence in each other, and in lay members of the faculty. Not only do they regard the cry of atheism as a silly bogey, but men of the Roman Catholic religion like Father Roche are emphatic in defence of free speech. After all no one understands so well the importance of free speech better than a theologian. The battles for it are interwoven with the history of every religious denomination.

THE address of Lord Moynihan, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, broadcast from England on Sunday, March 22nd, contained a most important message for the Province of Ontario at the present juncture. Within the next few days the Government and Legislature must deal with proposals for fighting cancer forecast in the Speech from the Throne, and Lord Moynihan's words, though intended for all America, have a most important local application. Vital statistics for 1929 show that 3,402 persons died of cancer in Ontario in that year, which, having regard to duration of the disease indicates that there must be from nine to ten thousand sufferers in this province at the present time.

In his radio address, Lord Moynihan, quoting statistics from the last report of the British Ministry of Health, showed that the only fear people afflicted with cancer should have is from delay in seeking treatment. In cases where early treatment had been given 90.1 per cent. were alive ten years after operation. In advanced cases 94.4 per cent. were dead within this period. Most striking was Lord Moynihan's statement that if treatment is applied at an early stage every single case of cancer is curable.

He made it clear that the circumstance which has brought this about is the recently developed co-ordination between radium and surgery. "Radium has an

assured position as a therapeutic agent," he said, "and surgery has taken radium into partnership. Cancer can be cured either (1) by surgery alone; (2) by radium alone; (3) by a combination of surgery and radium depending upon the site and nature of the growth." He pointed out that radium is an instrument of greater delicacy than the knife. It can kill the affected cell and leave the adjoining healthy cell alone. As a consequence of the growth of knowledge of the proper use of radium certain mutilating operations have been abolished; and radium has won victories where surgery would have been attended by grave risks. By the new "Surgery of Access" it is possible to bring radium into direct contact with the growth.

There was in fact no real progress in the utilization of radium for the cure of cancer until the surgeons took it up and when Lord Moynihan, one of the world's greatest surgeons, (perhaps the very greatest), stakes his fame on such pronouncements his conclusions should be final for laymen. In February, 1929, the eminent Canadian surgeon, Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, speaking before the Canadian Academy of Medicine, sought to dissipate pessimism in the public mind with regard to cancer, when he urged that if treated in its early stages there could be promised "a very reasonable chance of cure by surgery alone, and in certain situations, by radium alone or by combination of radium and surgery." Dr. Bruce has since made unofficial investigations in Europe which show that what he said two years ago is doubly true today.

The Ontario Government now has before it certain proposals for the purchase of adequate supplies of radium for the treatment of rich and poor alike, and for the establishment of a properly equipped cancer clinic and research institute. With the knowledge in its possession there should not be a moment's unnecessary delay in dealing with one of the most vital of humanitarian questions.

IT IS fairly safe to prophesy, with regard to the forthcoming provincial general election in Quebec, which, so report says, is scheduled for the 29th June, that it will be the most exciting that the province has known for many a moon. It was believed last year that the Taschereau Government would have appealed to the people then, but for the fact that the King Government brought on a Dominion general election, with the result that the provincial event had to be postponed. Had the Taschereau Government taken the plunge last year, it would have done so with a more certain prospect of emerging victorious.

Quebec Provincial Election

In the death, last year, of Hon. J. L. Perron, it lost its most redoubtable electioneering influence and (next to the Premier himself) its most potent personality. Hard times do no administration any good, and there is a good deal of smouldering discontent over these in the province. Particularly is it felt that the Government itself is peculiarly to blame for some of the hardships, inasmuch as it is largely its past lavish sale of pulpwood limits, and sanction of excessive newspaper mill building, that have combined so gravely to accentuate the troubles of the newspaper industry, with their attendant evil of widespread unemployment. For another thing, Premier Taschereau's originally uncomplimentary humor with regard to co-operation with the Dominion Government, in the matter of unemployment measures, has not had a good effect on the public mind.

The Conservative party, with the federal and provincial organizations merged, will have a very formidable electioneering machine. The results of the last Dominion election put new heart into the party from one end of the province to the other. It may not win

at the forthcoming provincial elections, but it has a fighting chance.

If it turns out that the 29th of June is the date finally set for the polling, then nominations will take place on Monday, the 22nd June. The way in which the work of the session has been speeded up, three sessions having been held daily for several days, has resulted in much less time being devoted to some very important measures than would have been the case had the Government been in less of a hurry. Among these may be mentioned the Election Act Amendment bill, the two bills conferring certain rights on women, the Jewish School Commission bill and the Radio Broadcasting bill.

THE small Liberal opposition in the Ontario Legislature boasts a financial critic of ability in Mr. Tweed, M.P.P., for North Waterloo, whom many would like to have seen appointed leader after Mr. Sinclair decided to retire. In his speech on the Ontario Budget recently he had the obvious task of criticizing the volume of taxation, but was confronted by the difficulty all elected representatives must face in that he could not very safely urge the abandonment of any of the Government's chief items of expenditure. Nevertheless he did urge a very important reform when he suggested that efforts be made to straighten out the present inequalities and injustices of municipal income taxation.

Mr. Tweed suggested two further schemes which he believed would yield large additional revenue. One was a 5 per cent. tax on meals in hotels and restaurants costing more than \$1, the proceeds to go to the support of hospitals and charities. This tax already prevails in the Province of Quebec and as Mr. Tweed says it is quite "painless". Those familiar with Quebec know why it is "painless" to the citizens of that province. It is a device to make travellers and tourists contribute to the support of Quebec charities and by far the greater part of the revenue this tax yields comes from outsiders.

Mr. Tweed also suggests an additional tax of 10 per cent. on all purchasers of "hard" liquor. The idea that the consumer of liquor should bear a vastly greater proportion of the public taxation than the non-consumer is being carried to extremes. When a man pays \$4 for a bottle of Scotch, at least \$2 goes into the federal treasury in excise taxation. In addition the consumer of "hard" liquor is expected to provide a very large proportion of the \$10,000,000 which the Ontario Treasury expects in liquor profits this year, constituting one-sixth of the entire estimated revenue. Now Mr. Tweed proposes that he be mulcted another 10 per cent. There is not the slightest objection to a man's being a total abstainer if he wants to be, but to assume that he is a better and more useful citizen than the average permit-holder is ridiculous. Why then should the liquor-consumer be regarded as the milch-cow who must always be looked to for additional revenues in order to save the other fellow from his share of taxes?

THE spurred and booted "Mountie" with red tunic, and wide-brimmed hat suggestive of the plains, has been modern Canada's most picturesque contribution to the world's stock of romance. For years he has been a source of profit to novelists, playwrights, scenario writers and even creators of musical comedy. But probably very few of the millions who have made his acquaintance through romance, or have watched him unpretentiously at work, have stopped to ask themselves, what becomes of the "Mountie" in his old age. The Royal North West Mounted Police is not a young organization.

Appeal For Mountie Veterans

romance, or have watched him unpretentiously at work, have stopped to ask themselves, what becomes of the "Mountie" in his old age. The Royal North West Mounted Police is not a young organization.

"AMBASSADORS OF TRADE"

Right, the Duke of York attends the recent Pilgrims Dinner at the Hotel Victoria, London, in honour of the Viceroy designate of India, Viscount Willingdon. Left to right, Duke of York, Viscount Willingdon, Lord Desborough, General Dawes, the American Ambassador. Left, General Uriburu (centre), greets the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, as they arrive in Buenos Aires, Argentina, to attend the Trade Exposition there as the official representatives of Great Britain.

It is well over 50 years old and its members have contributed to the labors which made Canada the best-governed section of the western hemisphere an efficiency which has won the admiration of the world. They have also contributed their prowess to every conflict in which Canada has been engaged at home or abroad since the Riel rebellion of 1885.

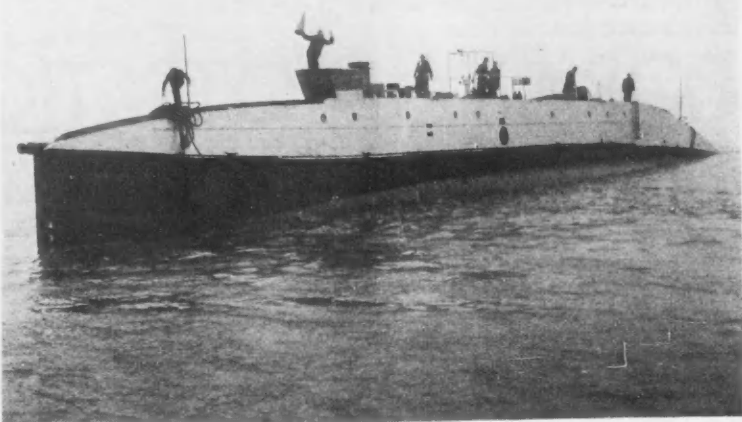
Gallant horsemen, trim and vigorous physical types, though they are in early manhood, they are no more immune than the rest of us from the trials of old age. The National Executive Committee of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire has sent out an appeal to the membership of the order in all parts of Canada for contributions toward a fund of \$100,000 to be applied to the erection of a Memorial Institute for veterans of the Force at Calgary, Alberta. The latter city is the most suitable for such a home, taking all things into consideration, and it is proposed that in this institution needy veterans of the force shall be taken care of until the inevitable dissolution. Members of the force in the days when it was doing its most difficult work were chosen from every walk of life and many of the retired men have not been greatly blessed with this world's goods. Others who thought themselves secure have suffered misfortune. The movement is sponsored by the Royal Mounted Police Veterans' Association of Calgary, and the Royal Trust Company of Canada through its various branches is acting as trustee. The appeal is one which undoubtedly merits a wide response.

CANADA has travelled far from the sturdy primitive ideas inherited from pioneers with hairy ears and sun-burned necks. Time was when in the smaller cities, possession of a suit of evening dress aroused the suspicion that a man was not merely "effete" but possibly villainous and a danger to the domestic hearth. The most a large part of the community was willing to concede was the right of local notables to wear on formal occasions what George Ade describes as "Texas evening dress"—that is to say a black frock coat with low cut waistcoat.

Are We Growing Too Civilized?

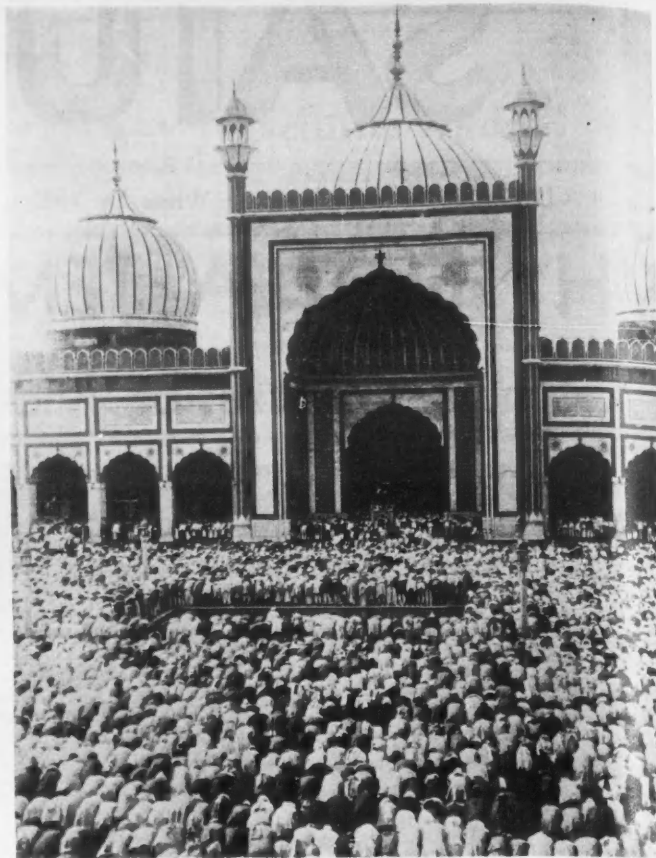
The change in outlook was recently embodied in one of the pungent *obiter dicta* of Mr. H. A. Burbidge, who not long since became Police Magistrate of Hamilton, Ont. He holds that persons abroad on the streets of his city after midnight are objects of suspicion unless clad in evening dress. "All law-abiding citizens are in bed or at least in their homes at midnight, unless they are returning from an entertainment," says Mr. Burbidge. "I have said before that any man on the street after 12 o'clock, unless in dress clothes, is, *prima facie*, a vagrant."

The implications of this statement are as important as its direct assertions, for it indicates that good Hamiltonians, when they go out of an evening, fastidiously adhere to evening dress. But after all is not His Honor's edict an indication that we are becoming over-civilized? Who will deny that honest hearts may beat and noble aspirations rise in the bosoms of men who do not possess a suit of evening dress at all.



UNDERSEAS TO THE POLE

CENTRE—The submarine Nautilus, formerly the O-12, in which Sir Hubert Wilkins hopes to sail under the North Pole ice, on the first leg of her 20,000 mile journey. RIGHT—Juma Wida, the last Friday of the Fast Month, one of the most important Mohammedan religious days of the year, is observed at the Juma Masjid in Delhi. Here is a general scene inside the Juma Masjid as the people bow in prayer. LEFT—Leon Trotsky, exiled War Minister of the Soviet Union, as he appeared recently at the Villa Isset Pacha, Prinkipo, Turkey, where for the past nine months he has been working on his memoirs of the Russian Revolution.



PRAIRIE CHARTISTS DROP SECESSION

Nevertheless They Have a "Whole Hog" Programme—"Socialization" of Currency, Credit and Production—Nationalization of C. P. R. and Freight Transport Below Cost With Guaranteed Prices for Wheat, a Few of the Demands

By F. C. PICKWELL

Western Representative of Saturday Night

SOLUTION of the prairie economic and political problems has been undertaken with much gusto by the radical orators of the Saskatchewan United Farmers—some of whom played star roles in the recent famous "Charter of Liberty" and secession extravaganza. That much was decided at the February annual meeting in Saskatoon. Some three hundred delegates from numerous provincial locals decreed that the time is ripe for the blazing of new revolutionary trails. These expert promoters of theories unfolded carefully prepared remedies to suppress depression in Canada. The chosen delegates gave their hearty endorsement, which is no great feat at such gatherings.

But there was a joker attached. Unable to trust any of the numerous present parties in the inauguration of the precious plans, the leaders contended that the only safe course is a brand new political group—carefully nourished and controlled within the unadulterated ranks of their own brethren. Truck or trade with Conservatives, Liberals, Progressives, or lesser lights, naturally would not provide the same attractive avenues for new aspiring office-seekers. They want to be installed safely in the drivers' remunerative seat themselves.

Before they can get anywhere, constitutionally, the local United Farmer bodies in Saskatchewan must be "sold" on the latest reform party by a two-thirds majority. That may not be such an easy matter. There are some 120,000 farmers in the province, and only about 26,000 are patients of the radical doctors who are now anxious to play for big stakes.

Promoters of the latest western political and economic theories presume that they will have no difficulty in first rounding up sufficient of the faithful to take possession of the treasury benches in the Saskatchewan legislature. After that the march will start across Canada to Ottawa, with Winnipeg providing a possible second stepping-stone. It is suggested there are several nervous politicians in Manitoba who would not mind again serving under a new name—if it means protection in office. The Winnipeg Bolsheviks sense a great opportunity.

The epoch-making historical platform is planned for both provincial and federal consummation. The various fantastic planks may be open to all manner of individual interpretations by politicians and taxpayers, but that does not worry the new aspirants for power—and the limelight. The planks are all numbered, contradictory, and reduced to the vaguest simplicity, as follows:

FEDERAL

1. Pegged grain prices.
2. Federal stabilization board.
3. Downward revision of freight and express rates.
4. Socialization of currency and credit.
5. Completion and operation of the Hudson Bay route, and terminal elevators and harbor facilities, by September 1, 1931.
6. Free transport to Churchill.
7. Federal assistance in adjustments between creditor and debtor.
8. Supplementary federal 100 per cent. pool legislation, if necessary.
9. Government regulation of the Grain Exchange, and abolition of speculation.
10. Nationalization of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and revaluation of Canadian National Railways assets.

PROVINCIAL

1. Legislation preventing foreclosures, evictions or seizures, until the next session of the legislature.
2. Aids to adjustment between creditors and debtors by powers granted to the debt adjusting commissioner.
3. Inclusion of all citizens in those entitled to assistance under the Debt Adjustment Act.
4. Absolute security of tenure on home quarter section.

5. Enlargement of debt adjustment commission, to include two commissioners and a chairman.
6. Introduction of province-wide crop insurance.
7. Introduction of a Primary Products Act.
8. Nationalization of all land and resources as rapidly as possible.

Ultimate objective (both provincial and Dominion)—*Social ownership and co-operative production for use—not for profit.*

CANADIANS who have got a thrill out of solving cross-word puzzles, might now exercise their brain power by analyzing the above conglomerate theories, and see if they can work out a sane and practicable economic solution.

Comparing the famous "Charter of Liberty" doctrines—inspired by practically the same clique—with the above "Bill of Theories", there is one significant omission. Previous threats of a secession club are now missing. The reason is said to be rather illuminating, in view of the latest bid for another class group. It is understood that a serious effort was made to retain this clause by some of the brethren. But influential chieftains meantime had changed their mind on the wisdom of trying to stand on that plank, particularly in the nursing stages of a new-born political baby.

Answering "charges of treason" in this connection by secession advocates, it is said that one big brother excused himself by claiming that on more mature consideration, as a result of bumping his ears on the ground, he felt that not more than ten per cent. of prospective followers could be swayed by secession chatter. Having entered the political arena they must consider the ninety thousand Conservative or Liberal opponents. Traitor or no traitor, he now favored playing for the largest vote. Most of the brethren also agreed it might not be "good politics" to play into the hands of Grits and Tories, through such an appeal to intelligent electors.

And so the poor secessionist babe, found crying in the wilderness, was cruelly deserted by its godparents.

The platform also sets a new precedent in prairie agrarian politics. Free trade, long the predominating issue, has now given way to protectionist theoretics in a most extreme form. Farmer organizations will

have some difficulty harmonizing their stock doctrines of free trade with urgent demands for combinatoric and compulsoristic legislation,—aimed at eliminating competition and personal liberty in commercial trading.

The ill-digested idea of a provincial compulsory hundred per cent. grain pool, covered fully in these columns, has already created organized reaction among western farmers, and been declared ultra vires by the courts and constitutional authorities. There is no suggestion of any proposed compensation for the millions of capital invested by grain marketing companies and subsidiaries, which have been conducting a necessary and indispensable grain marketing service for nearly three-quarters of a century. This, evidently, is one way of realizing the idle dream of a socialized state, non-profit-making to the producer,—and their dictators manipulating the money bag.

The writer is impressed with at least one clause embodied in the varied political planks,—subject to a slight revamping. It would be a fine idea to add one clause, reading: "Political and economic agitators to operate without profit." The platform manufacturers did not make it sufficiently clear that promoters of theories must come under that head. If this minor constitutional revolution could be brought about in Canada, it would soon be much easier for the public to settle down and form a sound judgment on economic and other problems,—eradicating weeds, thistles, and other obnoxious enemies, now so sadly neglected by agrarian politicians.

The main ambition of the average radical is to agitate himself into the limelight, and a good job—the easier and more profitable the better. Production without profit would have no appeal.

There was one curious sidelight to the radical agrarian psychology in Saskatoon. According to information given the writer the aspiring leaders of economic and political reform are timid souls. They do not trust the newspapers, and in critical moments even seem to have trouble trusting their own brothers and sisters. Rumor has it that a fear of having something put over them led to unexpected complications in preconceived notions covering leadership, which caused some consternation. After presuming to shatter established national ideas of economic and business customs in various ways with abandon, in a sober moment the delegates suddenly kicked over the traces on a constitutional technicality.

Representatives of a capitalistic city press just could not be trusted at all,—without chaperons. The dictators did condescend to permit correspondents to cover some of the open sessions, after agreeing to have their stories passed by an officially delegated board of censors. In order that the views of both sexes might be solemnly protected, one man and one woman were designated to see that the newspaper chaps did not slip anything over, or misinterpret the historic inspirations.

IT WAS a tough break for at least one fair censor, who probably learned her first lesson on how some temperamental metropolitan writers do their stuff. The male assistant, who did not take his assignment quite so seriously, appears to have joined in some of the refreshing festivities between sessions of a dreary and momentous conference.

The orations generally lasted till near midnight. That was sufficient to warrant an extended intermission for recuperative stimulants. When the average farmer is usually aroused by the crowing rooster, if blessed with such a luxury, the correspondents were ready to start typing the great news. Two or three o'clock in the morning would find the determined female censor in an ante-room kicking her big toe and biting her little finger,—in order to keep awake. But every night she stayed right on the job, it seems, so the bright city writers could not put anything over on the revolters.

Such persistency deserved a better fate! The newspaper boys were merely trying to earn an honest living—without profit.

And so we find the newest political bogeyman trying to spread his self-important shadow across the country. They are to be the great rallying influence for all extremists. The platform is even claimed to surpass their brethren in Russia, so much noisy chatter may be anticipated from Canadian Bolsheviks anxious to co-operate, with profit.

It is nothing new, so far as Western Canada is concerned—merely an old game. The leaders may even imagine they are men of destiny, and through high-pressure salesmanship hope some day to be suitably rewarded. Others have put it over, for a time at least, so they consider the prize is worth a battle.

Political and economic developments in Saskatchewan will hinge largely on the saner and more Conservative attitude of some one hundred thousand farmers, who have not been prompted to affiliate with the United Farmers,—long recognized as advocates of parlor theoretics. It is doubtful if a majority of real farmers could be induced to enthuse over fantastic proposals of socialized ownership and production, without profit, and place their successful business interests within the control of such a bombastic and impractical faction.

The tragedy of recent developments must cause adherents of the old Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, and Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company, to do some serious thinking. There was a time when these two organizations treated the Radical element with proper contempt and indifference. They were a steady and powerful influence. Certain leaders of the Grain Growers later underestimated the verbosity of the Left-Wingers, and finally thought the mellowing influence of a union, through both getting their feet under one table, might be mutually beneficial. The more Conservative group decided to take a chance, but it was not long before they were sadly out-footed under the table, and out-talked in public. The two elements did not blend.

This situation was intensified when shareholders of the once successful and capably managed Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company, amid pool enthusiasm at its peak, were stampeded into making an equally fatal blunder. Where it will all end depends largely on the possibility of these same better type of farmers regaining control of their old organization, and attending to their own business affairs.

The prairie radicals are now fighting for the limelight, power—and profit.

Hoity-Toity

By Roger B. Priestman

Editor of "Varsity", the student organ of the University of Toronto, declares that "practical atheists" are being turned out of the University.

GIVE ear to the cry of a varsity youth, (Presumably mentally sound) Who dares to declare of his comrades forsooth, Assiduous students, who search after truth, That Atheists freely abound.

And serious gentlemen view with alarm, The horrible thought in dismay, Disturbed to the depths, they keep outwardly calm, Our great seat of learning an Atheist farm: They shudder and murmur "Nay, nay".

But arrogant youth in a cynical mood, Must ever give vent to its views, However ridiculous, blatantly rude, Pernicious, unfounded, distortedly crude, To youth such outpourings are news.

A generous spanking, judiciously had, Without ostentation or noise, Should cure the affliction. He's only a lad, A trifle unbalanced, not actually mad, Remember that boys will be boys.



MAHATMA GANDHI

Whose recent truce with Lord Irwin has brought down criticism on his head from among the ranks of his followers.

—Wide World Photos.

Passing of King's Messengers

Foreign Office Servants With the Insignia of the Greyhounds Who Never Lost a Despatch

By J. F. SANDERSON

ROMANTICISTS the world over will learn with sorrow of the decision of the British Foreign Office to disband what constitutes one of the most glamorous and mysterious groups of men in the world today—the King's Messengers. These men, whose business takes them to all corners of the world, delivering to foreign powers the most important and secret documents of their government, have been fictionalized and their lives exploited as the very essence of romance and adventure.

In this day of mechanization and standardization, the government proposes to delegate their work to the Royal Air Force. When the eight messengers now living, retire, there will be no more appointed and the end will be reached of a picturesque government service that has been functioning since the 17th century.

A small suite of offices on the third floor of the British Foreign Office is the headquarters of this mysterious group of men. Because of their badge of office, the Messengers are known as "Greyhounds". Like the Secret Service, they work quietly and unostentatiously. Their movements are kept secret. The records show they work in danger even in peace-time and more than one of the messengers has lost his life since 1918. When this occurs, there is no public outcry and the clam-like silence of the Foreign Office enshrouds the whole episode.

It was while Charles the Second was an exile in France that the King's Messengers were founded. That monarch found it necessary to communicate with his adherents in England and one evening, while dining with the Duc de Guise in the latter's chateau near Rouen, Charles was faced with the urgent delivery of secret papers in London. He selected six of his most trusted officers, three of whom were to act between Rouen and the French channel ports and the others, between the English coast and London.

Some badge was needed which would prove to bearers of dispatches that they were delivering them into the right hands. Lifting a silver plate from the table, Charles ordered it broken into six pieces, each section to contain one of the greyhounds which decorated the edge.

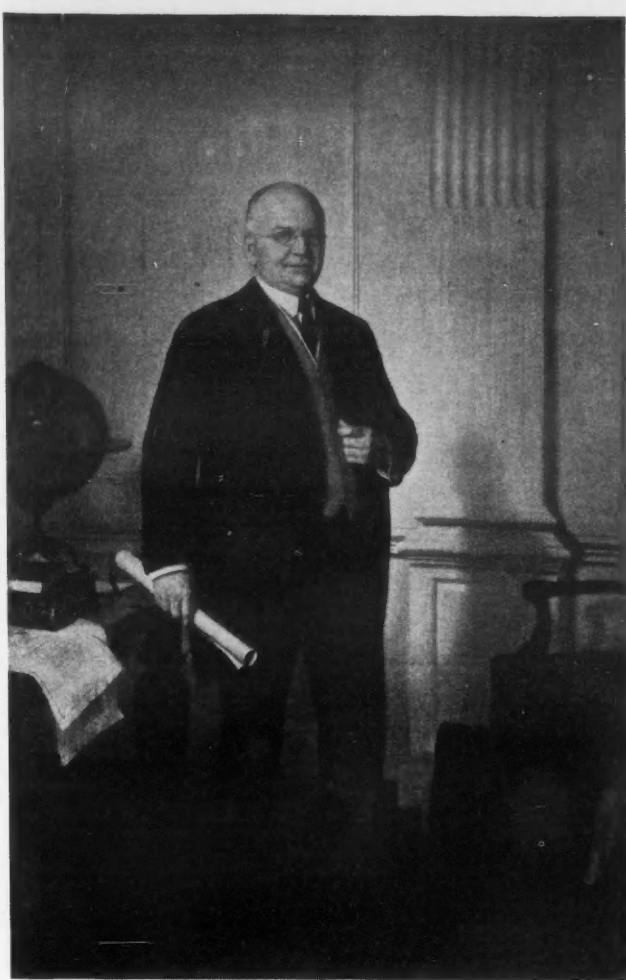
This act gave birth to the practice which has attended the Messengers ever since — referring to them as "Greyhounds". Their official badge has remained a silver greyhound suspended from the neck on a ribbon of blue. With each reign, the size and contour of the greyhound is changed. The official badge is worn only at court functions and resembles the insignia of an order. For ordinary wear on duty, the Messengers carry under the lapel a small badge, also decorated with a greyhound.

It is the proud boast of the King's Messengers that never, since the time the service was founded by King Charles, has a dispatch been lost or placed in the hands of unauthorized persons. Many Messengers have been waylaid, a few have been murdered, but it is recorded in the archives of the Foreign Office that in every instance the dispatch was destroyed.

Very secret documents are typed on a special tissue paper manufactured for the Foreign Office and about the formula of which there is rigid secrecy. It is treated chemically in such a way that it dissolves altogether if placed in the mouth or if touched with the end of a cigarette.

When on duty, a King's Messenger is a very important person. He travels on a special transport which entitles him to privileges even greater than those open to ambassadors. He may hold up traffic, commandeer private automobiles, break through marching troops or hold them up. He may order special trains, steamships or airplanes and charge the cost to the British Government. While the Messenger may possess this latter power in theory, it is very seldom he exercises it for the treasury is a difficult department to deal with when asked to pay out money.

Not many months ago, a King's Messenger missed a train between Paris and Prague. He chartered a special plane and flew the distance. Upon his return to London, the treasury department refused to honor



IN THE GALLERY OF ONTARIO'S EX-PREMIERS
The above portrait for which Hon. G. Howard Ferguson posed shortly before he sailed for London to assume the office of High Commissioner for Canada has been hung among the gallery of Ontario celebrities on the main staircase of the Ontario Parliament Buildings. It was commissioned by the Henry Government and is the work of the noted painter Kenneth Forbes.

that portion of his expense account dealing with his air journey. "King's Messengers must not miss trains," ruled the treasury and the man was forced to pay the pilot out of his own salary of \$3,000 a year.

Fiction writers have painted the King's Messengers as carrying their secret documents in all manner of ridiculous places. One favorite place was the inside of the hat-band or under the heel of a shoe. We remember reading in our youth one lurid tale of a King's Messenger who always was accompanied by his young son. It is needless to say the boy saved the entire British Empire on almost every other page by slipping away with the secret documents while the father held at bay a large number of spies of foreign nations. As a matter of fact, a King's Messenger travels quite openly and carries his dispatches in an ordinary leather brief-case which bears the British royal arms. The bag is locked, but around the neck of the messenger is suspended a key which he may use if it is necessary to hide the papers or destroy them.

King's Messengers, in keeping with the practice set by King Charles, are appointed personally by the king. They are recruited from the army and the navy and the appointment is greatly cherished. Since the days of Charles there have been only 108 holders of the "Silver Greyhound" and there generally is never more than eight in service at the one time. During the war there were many temporary messengers appointed but they were not invested with the full "Greyhound" and did special work for the war office only.

It was modern times that led to the decision to disband the corps of King's Messengers. Nations today do not deal secretly with another to the same extent as even 10 or 20 years ago. Documents and treaties today are laid face-up on a council table and are not mysteriously and surreptitiously carried from one capital to another. We live in an age of open debate and conference where there is little use for men like the King's Messengers. Perhaps it is better for all concerned that such is the case—but it is not half so romantic.

"More and more people are having their ears pierced," says a jeweler. So many of us have neighbors with daughters who fancy themselves as vocalists.—*The Humorist*.



TWO FORMER RUSSIAN REVOLUTION LEADERS

Alexander Fedorovich Kerenskiy, the first president of the Russian Republic, after the abdication of the Czar in 1917 pays his respects to Mrs. Katerina Breskovskaja, commonly called the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution". The aged woman politician, who worked all her life during the Czaristic regime for the liberation of the Russian people, is 87 years old, and as a result of her work has spent nearly 23 years of her life in Russian prisons.

—Wide World Photos.

Landing Aircraft in Fog

EXPERIMENTS in taking off, flying and landing aircraft in dense fogs, are to be carried out at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, England. It is hoped that these will overcome the remaining difficulties, and that afterwards Imperial Airways will put the system to practical test on sections of the India air route. The aeroplane is an Avro, the same as was used for the five landings made last year, when the scheme was first suggested. It has the usual instruments, and in addition a gyroscopic pitch and yaw indicator and a "ground proximeter". The pitch and yaw indicator fulfils the guiding function of the horizon when the aeroplane is in the fog, and the pilot can adjust the altitude of his aircraft by its aid with almost the same ease as with the aid of the horizon. A small white disc moves about behind a glass instrument face. In the centre of the face is a black spot, and the aeroplane is in the correct altitude when spot and disc coincide. The ground proximeter consists in a cord 13 feet long hung below the aircraft with a weight on the end. When the weight touches the ground a trigger mechanism is released and a red light shows in the pilot's cockpit. The only other apparatus is a small balloon like an observation balloon. The balloon is let up above the fog in a predetermined position. The aeroplane takes off and climbs up through the fog until its pilot can see the balloon. In air transport he would be brought to this position by the aid of wireless. He then sets his aeroplane at a predetermined gliding angle and speed, and maintaining this angle and speed with the aid of the pitch and yaw indicator and the course with the aid of the compass, he glides into the fog. He maintains this glide at constant speed and angle until the red light of the ground proximeter flashes, when he pulls the control stick back and flattens out. This system of fog landing does not deal with the problem of forced landing in fog. No means for enabling the pilot to land safely in these circumstances has yet been suggested.

A Better Grand National

THE sweeping changes in the conditions of entry for the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree, Liverpool, in March, are regarded by many trainers as a welcome improvement. The chief alterations are those which restrict entries to horses of six years and older, instead of five years and older, and to horses which have been winners or placed in steeplechases of three miles and upwards, or in races over any distance on the Liverpool course, or winners in any steeplechase value £500, with the exception of selling races in each case. The minimum weight is also to be raised to 10st. 7 lbs., instead of 10st. as last year. These changes are designed to prevent the entry of mediocre horses, and to stop the menace of huge and unwieldy fields. Mr. Tom Leader, the Newmarket trainer, said: "The alterations will make for a better race. I think it is a splendid idea, and it is one which I have often thought necessary in the interests of the world-famous race. Two years ago the late Lord Sefton, who was always prominently associated with the race, asked me to express an opinion on the best way to change the conditions of entry. My suggestions then were practically identical with the alterations now to be adopted. I am sure that these changes will eliminate the type of horse which has caused all the trouble in the past." Mr. George Poole, the Lewes trainer, said: "Everyone who has the true interests of the race at heart will welcome the changes. Altogether it is a fine idea, and I think it was the only course that the authorities could adopt; otherwise the race would have become a farce and a scramble." Mr. Bob Gore, the Findon trainer, said: "It is an excellent thing. It will put into force ideas I have held for the past five years. I think the condition which restricts the entry to horses which have won or have been placed in certain races is an exceptionally welcome feature."

"It might be remarked in passing that the world is bossed by men who couldn't work a ninth-grade algebra problem.—*Publishers Syndicate*.



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

The Condition of the Senate

ASSUMING that the average rate of mortality among members of the Senate—the rate which Mr. Mackenzie King viewed with satisfaction in the famous utterance at Richmond Hill at the opening of the 1925 election campaign—is maintained, Mr. Bennett will have the appointment of upwards of twenty senators during the lifetime of the present parliament. In this, he will have the opportunity of doing great service to the institutions of government and to the country. The Senate is in need of strengthening, and it will rest in the Prime Minister's hands to strengthen it by care in his appointments, with regard for the legislative ability of those he selects rather than concern for party considerations.

Not only has the Upper House lost many useful members during recent years, but not always have the highest considerations governed in the selection of those with whom they have been replaced. A good deal of deadwood was brought into the senior chamber by the last three Prime Ministers. Now, partly as a consequence of this, there is the arresting situation that most of the best legislative minds in the Senate are upwards of seventy years of age. This fact is interesting in view of the reported policy of the administration of enforcing the rule calling for the retirement of civil servants at the age of seventy.

The Senate is the butt of many loose jibes, and every once in a while somebody comes forward with a demand that it be "reformed". Mr. King made a demagogic proposal for its reformation when, without a majority in the House of Commons, he was seeking to retain office by legislative concessions to sectional elements, some of which concessions were nullified by the Upper House. Later he lost the support of influential forces in his own party when he failed to carry out the proposal, not to regain it again until he undertook to gratify the minority demand for Canadian assistance in the enforcement of prohibition in the United States.

The only reform that is needed is greater concern on the part of Prime Ministers for the filling of vacancies as they occur with persons qualified to discharge the functions of legislators and willing to earn the honor and emolument attaching to the office by devoting themselves to their duties. The Senate functions very efficiently—more efficiently for the most part than the House of Commons. It is constantly revising for the better legislation reaching it from the Commons. When it rejects legislation originating in the Lower House it is usually acting in accordance with the majority of public opinion and the broad interests of the country. The greatest usefulness of the Senate is in defence of the rights of the majority. The Fathers of Confederation were at pains to provide in the constitution for the rights of minorities, and Canadian statesmen have been concerned about them ever since. But the Fathers also had some regard for the majority, and the Senate has been the bulwark of majority rights. Parties and politicians have submitted to the domination of active minorities to an extent that would have placed this country under many of the ridiculous laws that have contributed so much to making law-enforcement a farce in the United States but for the independence of the non-elective Senate. The Senate part of the parliamentary system probably has done more than anything else to preserve personal liberty and discourage demagoguery in this country. It is highly important that the present Prime Minister should endeavor to maintain the prestige and efficiency of the Senate by the character of his appointments.

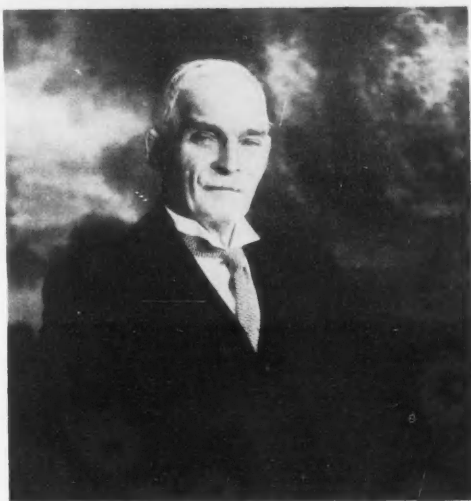
It is interesting to note in passing that only one senator appointed by Sir John A. Macdonald remains: Hon. Pascal Poirier, who was called to the Upper House forty-six years ago this month. Of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's appointees nine remain: Senators Dandurand, Casgrain, Beique, Legris, Tessier, James H. Ross, Belcourt, Farrell, Joseph M. Wilson. In his eighty-sixth year, Senator Beique is still one of the most active and useful minds in the Red Chamber.

Partizanship and Patriotism

IF THERE was any question as to Mr. King's being in the right in his contention that the deputy speaker of the House of Commons should refrain from participation in debate, it was removed by Mr. LaVerne himself in his contribution to the discussion occasioned by the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The difference between Mr. King and Mr. Bennett in the matter was that the former desired that the House, through the Speaker, the Leader of the government and the Leader of the Opposition, should undertake to place restrictions on the deputy speaker, while the Prime Minister, agreeing with Mr. King that as a general thing the deputy speaker should be governed by the limitations imposed on the Speaker, held that the control should come from the good taste, discretion and judgment of the occupant of the deputy speakership himself. Mr. Bennett submitted that the House should have confidence in the good taste, discretion and judgment of any of its members it elevated to the position.

It was pretty hard on the Prime Minister's stand in the matter that, his contention being upheld by Speaker Black, Deputy Speaker LaVerne thereupon proceeded to launch into one of the most unrestrained assaults on the Liberal Party that the House has heard for a long time. He laid the party under indictment for its election methods in Quebec in terms that brought cries of "Shame!" from opposition members, accusing it of having depended at every election since 1917 on appeals to prejudice, and while he deplored the countenancing by Premier Anderson of Saskatchewan of the anti-Quebec agitation in that province, he placed the blame for it on the Liberals themselves.

Whether Mr. Bennett was shaken, by this utterance, in his confidence in the good taste, discretion and judgment of the deputy speaker depends on how he views the contention of Mr. LaVerne himself that it was not a partizan utterance. Mr. LaVerne was very emphatic about that. He spoke, he admitted, as a Tory, but not as a partizan. To remind the Liberal Party of the sins it had committed in Quebec was not, he insisted, an act of partizanship but of patriotism. He could not, in fact, imagine any Tory indulging in partizanship since it would be always sufficient for his purposes to speak in the national interests, as by so doing he would have plenty of scope for dealing with



HON. CHARLES DALTON
The newly appointed Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

the shortcomings of the Liberals. As for himself, he was a Tory by conviction because he was a Canadian, which seems to suggest that to his way of thinking, in the existing political situation a proper Canadian spirit is synonymous with Toryism.

Before making his contribution to the debate, Mr. LaVerne had threatened to resign the deputy speakership if in that position he was to be denied the privileges of a private member, and Mr. Bennett had urged him to withdraw the offer of resignation. One cannot but wonder now whether the Prime Minister does not regret his intervention. If the deputy speaker is to indulge in many such speeches, the opposition cannot have a great deal of confidence in his impartiality when he is presiding over the House. As deputy speaker he is also chairman of committees of the whole, so that he is in authority over the House a larger part of the time than the Speaker himself.

To Greet the Governor-General

IF THE Commons winds up the debate on the address this week it will have work before it in the financial estimates. These will have been presented before this is in print. The Senate, having passed the address in reply to the throne speech, adjourned till Wednesday, when it will reassemble on assurance from the ministry that its concurrence in an interim supply bill will then be required. For some days, the government side in the Commons has been leaving the floor to the opposition, evidently by design, so that, as soon as the Liberals and Progressives have done their duty in the way of placing responsibility on the administration for the condition of the country, the House can get down to work. Some of the speeches of progressive members are interesting and of value in supplying first-hand information on western conditions, and for the most part they have been delivered in a detached and earnest manner. Liberals have been more concerned about political considerations. Mr. King is still making excuses for his four-and-a-half hour effort.

Parliament will adjourn Thursday, April 2, for the Easter recess and reassemble April 13. Mr. Cahan is making arrangements for the reception during the holidays, at Halifax and Ottawa, of the incoming Governor-General and his family. Members of the government and others will proceed to Halifax to greet the Earl and Countess of Bessborough and escort them to the Capital. The oath of office will be administered at Halifax. Later in the recess members of all the provincial governments will come here to go into conference with the federal ministers on the proposed constitutional changes recommended by the Imperial Conference.

Mayor Houde Battles C.N.R.

MAYOR HOUDE has succeeded, through appeal to the cabinet, in getting a return match with the Canadian National Railway on the issue of whether the line of approach through the city to the new fifty million dollar terminal under construction in Montreal should be suppressed or elevated. He had previously lost in his application to the Railway Commission to have the terminal plans altered to provide for suppressed tracks in place of elevated tracks. Appealing to the cabinet last week-end, he secured a decision that the commission should re-open the case and grant a new hearing. It is for the commission to say whether work on the terminal approaches is to be held up pending the new hearing. It is generally supposed that the political factor bulks large in the situation. With a Quebec provincial election impending, in which he hopes to succeed as Leader of the Conservative forces against Premier Taschereau and his government, Mayor Houde is anxious for recognition as the successful champion of the alleged interests of the metropolis. The Canadian National management is making an earnest defence of its terminal plans and is not at all pleased at the reopening of the matter.

On the Sick List

AN UNUSUAL number of distinguished men connected with the state are on the sick list. At the time of writing, the condition of His Excellency the Administrator, Acting Chief Justice Duff, is giving grave anxiety. He is in hospital in Montreal where he underwent a major operation. Chief Justice Anglin is in South America seeking to regain his health. Hon. H. H. Stevens is in the West Indies convalescing. His predecessor in the portfolio of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James Malcolm, has been taken seriously ill. Hon. George Black, Speaker of the Commons, is undergoing treatment.

New Power Development Method

AFTER ten years' research and an expenditure of £60,000, the original Severn barrage scheme for generating electricity may be abandoned in favor of Mr. Paul Shishkoff's thermal storage invention. Mr. Shishkoff is a Russian naval architect who went to

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England during the War to collaborate with the Admiralty in certain inventions. He has been experimenting with his hydro-thermal system ever since. The scheme upon which experts have been working for ten years would cost at least £25,000,000. The Shishkoff scheme, it is said, would cost only £5,000,000, and it is claimed would produce electricity at less than a farthing a unit. Briefly and non-technically, the latest scheme is to sink holes equipped with turbines, so placed that they will fill with water as the tide come in. As it recedes it will generate thermal power. The original scheme was to drop the water

from a great height, as is done in Italy. The government report on the original scheme, which has been postponed for some months, is likely to be favorable. But the government are fully cognisant of the Shishkoff experiments at Avonmouth and have conducted some preliminary investigations. The original scheme, apart from its costliness, has met with a certain amount of opposition from surrounding districts. Bristol, in particular, hails the new invention as a potential salvation as the big scheme would result in the loss to their port of at least ten feet of water at high tide—a serious matter for any harbour.

SATURDAY NIGHT

EDITOR: CHARLES WORTH, Editor
MARK S. HODGEMAN, Advertising Mgr.

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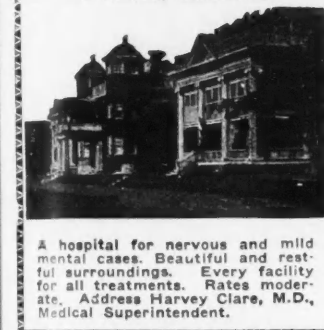
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THE LORD RECTOR OF EDINBURGH IS CHAIRED
Winston Churchill, Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, arrives in Edinburgh to deliver his address in McEwan Hall. Mr. Churchill proceeded to the Hall being carried in a chair by the "Blues" and "Greens" of the University Athletic Club, where he was received by Sir Thomas Holland, Vice-Chancellor of the seat of learning.

FATHER WAS FATHER ONCE

Vanished Authority of the Head of the Family

By GRACE HOWARD HUNTER

PERHAPS the phenomenon of to-day most amazing to old-fashioned folk is the proneness of young people to proclaim their opinions.

In the Victorian Era this tendency was severely repressed. To be seen and not heard was the role of Juniors, to be theirs till they left the parental roof. Their elders had a response ready for all questions. "You are too young to understand—do as you are told." The wisdom of the centuries was in the custody of the aged; tradition was binding; experience was interpreted by the fireside Polonius. Civilization was apparently anchored to the rock of custom; everybody was expected to be content with the station to which God had called him. Children must obey their parents, servants their masters. In his "Autobiography" Anthony Trollope gives an account of his father's methods of instruction: "From my very babyhood, before the first days at Harrow, I had to take my place alongside of him as he shaved at six o'clock in the morning, and say my early rules from the Latin Grammar, or repeat the Greek Alphabet; and was obliged at these early lessons to hold my head inclined towards him so in the event of guilty fault, he might be able to pull my hair without stopping his razor or dropping his shaving-brush. No father was ever more anxious for the education of his children, though I think none ever knew less how to go about the work. Of amusement, so far as I can remember, he never recognized the need. He allowed himself no distraction, and did not seem to think it was necessary to a child. I cannot bethink me of aught that he ever did for my gratification; but for my welfare—for the welfare of us all—he was willing to make any sacrifice. At this time, in the farmhouse at Harrow Weald, he could not give his time to teach me, for every hour that he was not in the fields was devoted to his monks and nuns"; (Trollope never completed his Encyclopaedia Ecclesiastica) "but he would require me to sit at a table with Lexicon and Gradus before me. As I look back to my resolute idleless and fixed determination to make no use whatever of the books thus thrust upon me, or of the hours, and as I bear in mind the consciousness of great energy in after-life, I am in doubt whether my nature is wholly altered or whether his plan was wholly bad. In those days he never punished me, though I think I grieved him much by my idleless; but in passion he knew not what he did, and he has knocked me down with the great folio Bible which he always used." As for his masters when he went to school Trollope sums them up in a sentence: "it was by their ferules that I always knew them."

Discipline was also a feature of domestic service. The Law Reports of the period reflect, what seems to us, the amazing authority of the master. Refused permission to spend the night by the bedside of her dying mother, a maid slipped out, returning before breakfast, no duty having been neglected by her in the meantime. But her master dismissed her at once without notice for her disobedience. When she sued for wages in lieu of notice, judgment was given against her since the servant must obey the master's orders if not unlawful.

These two typical examples of authority, parent and child, master and servant, can be multiplied indefinitely in the personal relations of life. It was not until 1891 that Lord Halsbury in Rev. V. Jackson finally disposed of "the notion of the absolute dominion of the husband over the wife." Jackson's wife had left him to live with her sisters. As she was coming out of church, Jackson seized her forcibly, pushed her into a carriage and drove her home. He then announced that she would not be allowed to leave his house until she promised to live with him again as his wife. But Jackson found that the Court would not support his view of marital authority; in vain his Counsel quoted old learning: "The husband hath by law power and dominion over his wife and may keep her by force within the bounds of duty, and may beat her, but not in a violent or cruel manner." These and similar arguments Lord Halsbury characterized as "quaint and absurd dicta... not now capable of being cited as authorities in a court of Justice in this or any civilized country."

But though the law would not support Jackson's methods, there is no doubt that the wives of that period, until the Married Women's Property Act gave some relief, remained in a kind of purdah so far as the outside world was concerned. Chivalrous old

gentlemen prided themselves on sparing their Marthas the toil of handling money; the wife need not trouble her head about what went on outside her own walls. Father was at the helm; if the dog broke his leg nothing could be done about it until father came home. No telephone could break in on his privacy; the family had no option but to await his homecoming. These Victorian fathers did not delegate their authority; though the Bible did not so say, it was recognized that father should look well to the ways of his household. He decided where the family would go for vacation, what schools the children should attend, when the parlours should be done over, even when the fires should be lighted. In short, the house was his and he made it according to his own ideas. Did it ever occur to any historian that the monstrosities in early Victorian interiors should be charged against father? The gargantuan furniture, the marble mantels, the family portraits—father must plead guilty for these were evidence of his taste.

If sons were disobedient, they were disinherited. That remedy is not available now when the family purse is usually empty. Daughters who would not accept *partis* approved by papa remained at home under a pall of parental irritation. There was no escape into the world without; ladies lost caste by earning their livelihood. The day had not yet dawned when an educationist would proclaim that children knew more than their parents.

Are modern parents less exacting? Apparently they are easy-going, but there is a conflict of a different sort. Bobby, put away your train—dad is listening to the Hockey Match over the Radio. Tell Mary to stop pounding the piano—dad is dozing. Tom cannot go to the rink after school—mother needs him to drive her to a Committee meeting. The engagements of the parents compete with the amusements of the youngsters. Hence the outcry against home lessons; who will hear John's spelling when we all prefer to listen to Amos and Andy? Father thinks the whole duty of man is to motor his child to the school door. That he is thereby returning his son to perambulator status does not occur to him. He recalls the hardships of his own early days, two miles to trudge to school and back. This, however, left the onus on him of being in time for roll call. His parents might superintend his leaving home, but his due appearance at his destination was in his own keeping. En route he saw the birds and flowers of the countryside, he tapped the maple trees into his mouth and gathered raspberries in their season. He ran, climbed and scrambled about with the restless curiosity of a young lad, exercising his muscles without knowing it. By the time he reached his class he was willing enough to sit down with his books. The limousine lad, on the contrary, has had neither fresh air nor exercise—hence his ennui and sluggishness. A show at night instead of home lessons completes the intellectual bill-of-fare, topped off by the comic strip in the evening paper. And so to bed without having had to exert body or mind. The feverish emphasis on sports disguises the truth, but we are becoming a race of on-lookers, wrapped in steamer rugs and in sloth, mental and physical.

Whatever the peculiarities in Victorian practice the parents were in earnest. Trollope emphasises that his father allowed himself no distraction, that the welfare of his boys was the paramount consideration. The State has been gradually encroaching on the province of the parent, extending compulsory attendance at school to the age of sixteen in Ontario, compelling the use of authorized text-books, even prescribing the kind of clothing boys shall wear. If the zeal of the authorities was directed towards seeing that girls were sufficiently clad it would be comprehensible, but when it is directed against boys coming to school in sweaters one marvels at the docility of the present-day parent.

Or, is it the preoccupation of mother, as well as father, with money-making which leaves her no leisure to resist, but simply to pay, pay, pay? Now that our earnings have slipped away in loading ourselves with "knacks", the bankers emerge to counsel thrift. Certainly unless the citizens make up, they will find themselves supporting the State instead of their own children. Parents will play the role simply of taxpayers, with the bailiff in the doorway if they offer resistance.

Shoving off all responsibility on the teachers means that we are en route to Russia—where the children cease from troubling and the parents are at work.



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Music and Drama

Another Milne Comedy

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"MICHAEL and Mary", presented at the Royal Alexandra as a starring vehicle for the noted actress, Madge Kennedy, is a companion piece to "The Perfect Alibi", another of A. A. Milne's plays seen at the same playhouse recently. In these plays Mr. Milne introduced a fresh type of comedy which might be termed "polite melodrama". That is to say, he takes material which has all the potentialities of an old-fashioned thriller, and subdues it to the atmosphere of polite comedy by eliminating all sensationalism, and putting the lid on emotional exuberance. It is a method of treatment so new that it is apt to leave seasoned playgoers disconcerted; yet, by virtue seemingly of its lack of emphasis, it is a kind of play that leaves the spectator thinking of its situations long afterward.

Sudden death, bigamy and perjury transpire in "Michael and Mary"; but Mr. Milne is interested not so much in the incidents themselves as in their reactions on his characters. There is always a great deal more plot than appears on the surface in Mr. Milne's apparently fragile pieces. This was demonstrated long ago in "Mr. Pim Passes By". An attempt to write a complete scenario of "Michael and Mary" would demonstrate this fact. The problem of an individual with a corpse unexpectedly on his hands was a favorite theme with French melodramatic writers of the 19th century. Sardou wrote at least one stirring emotional play on the subject in his earlier days; but the untheatrical technique of Mr. Milne gives it entirely new developments, though insistent as are most dramatists that you cannot permanently conceal anything.

The English playwright is above all things profoundly sympathetic, and insistence on the sympathetic understanding of others is the prevailing note on "Michael and Mary". Thus no one condemns poor Mary, victim of a blackguard, for committing bigamy with open eyes when chance draws the fine and self-sacrificing Michael across her path. Everyone is glad when the reappearing scoundrel dies of heart disease in a scuffle with Michael when he turns up to blackmail her. The last act, with its love story of their son David, and its clearing of the slate by candor, is written with especial humor and insight.

The action is spread over a quarter of a century, and Madge Kennedy (Mary) and Terence Neill (Michael) have the difficult task of presenting characters in successive stages of their development. Miss Kennedy is one of the most gifted of American comedienne, and makes real a gentle, passive role entirely different from the flighty lasses she played at the outset of her career. Her touch is at all times gracious and tender. Mr. Neill is a clever actor of distinctive individuality, whether as the breezy optimistic youth who first appears, or as the thoughtful middle aged man of letters he grows into. The tragic struggle with the blackmailer (played by John Spacey) was not very convincing however. There are several other excellent actors in the cast. It was good to see George Alison, once a very attractive *jeune premiere* as a fine spirited old clergyman, and Maurice Greet got a great deal out of the role of a

comic policeman. Clinton Sundberg as David, son of Michael and Mary, showed himself a most attractive and promising actor.

Paul Robeson

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE magnificence of Paul Robeson's voice and his engaging personality make a recital by him a most memorable experience. There are more good voices of baritone calibre in the world than of any other register, but so far as I am aware, this negro singer can boast the most beautiful of all. The tones of Lawrence Tibbett, for instance, are of large and noble quality, but on the platform he gives the effect of using the last vibration of which he is capable, whereas Robeson, even when he is pouring forth a great flood of golden utterance, nevertheless leaves the impression that he has enormous reserves left untouched. There is no voice just like it in warmth and compass, for it combines gentle and tender qualities with immense sonority, and its emotional appeal is limitless.

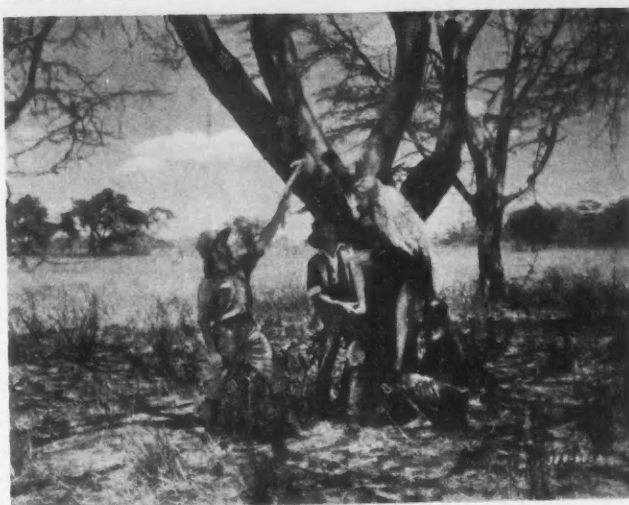
In the songs of his own people Paul Robeson easily surpasses all singers, white or colored. While he has nothing of the finesse or versatility of Roland Hayes in the rendering of "white man's music", the gusto of his singing of spirituals and other types of negro lyric is unapproachable. The splendor of his tones is such as to make anything he sings impressive, but he showed little interpretative aptitude for such numbers as Mozart's "O Isis and Osiris" or Schumann's "Ich Grolle Nicht" (sung in translation), and he got less than was to be expected out of Gretcheni-noff's "Captive". Indeed of the "white" songs only a single ditty, Edward Purcell's "Passing By", in which his upper notes were singularly delicate, was memorable. But in such a lyric of his own race as the Georgia convict song, "Water Boy", or the delightfully humorous "Scandalize my Name" he was inimitable.

Probably Mr. Robeson understands his real scope as well as anybody else, for his programme embraced nearly twenty spirituals all told. Most of them are well known. The splendor of his tones in "Deep River" (the very first song of its type to win wide favor on the concert platform) was typical of all his renderings. His sense of characteristic rhythm and emotional shading, and the humor and exaltation he imparted to them, made them unique. Of all his spirituals the most beautiful in a musical sense was one of the least familiar, "My Lord What a Mornin'". The rhythmic appeal of his tones in "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" were unforgettable. The climax of an evening of constant and racy delight was the singing of "Old Man River", the song which literally made him famous.

A Seitz Recital

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE concluding recital of the most interesting season in the history of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto was a Canadian event, a piano recital by Ernest Seitz. This brilliant and always satisfying pianist has been heard on several occasions this season in ensemble programmes, but this was his first recital in Toronto for many months. The beauty of his touch and the precision of his phrasing, combined with his dignity and thoughtfulness of his interpretations, give profound distinction to all his appearances. On this occasion he was in especially good form. From a technical standpoint his performance was flawless, and to the writer, who has been hearing Ernest Seitz for many seasons, his touch seems to gain in color and variety each year. A notable example of his ability to evoke many hues of the tonal palette was his rendering of Liszt's "St. Francis Walking on the Waves". His playing attained its highest nobility and elegance in his profoundly beautiful rendering of Chopin's Sonata in B minor. The singing quality that he gave to the immortal melody of the Largo was especially memorable and he brought forth every structural detail of the work with entrancing power. His other numbers included a very fine rendering of Dohnanyi's Rhapsodie in F sharp minor; a gentle and poetic interpretation of John Ireland's "The Island Spell"; a subtle and captivating example of rhythmic graces in Debussy's "Minstrels", and a dazzling exhibition of finger technique in MacDowell's "March Wind".



"TRADER HORN"

A scene from the film drama which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

Three Recitals

BY A. RAYMOND MULLENS

TUESDAY, March 17, being the day of Good Saint Patrick, we did betake ourselves to Conservatory Hall to hear some pleasing music for the violas discoursed by the Conservatory String Quartet and good masters Wilks and Wells. And now, having committed Pepsy to perdition, I shall resume my review of an excellent concert in the conventional manner.

This, the quartet's fifth recital of the season, opened with Glazounow's exhilarating "Quator Slave". Slavic this music certainly is. The composer seems to use troikas, hopaks, and murzakas, folk songs—addressed, no doubt to Mother Volga, blighted crops and laudatory references to the Czar. In short all the Russian bag of tricks.

The result is music that is never tiresome and very often extremely beautiful. The first movement, despite its main theme, which is arresting in rhythm, is conventionally worked out. The remaining three movements are a riot of contrast. The second movement "Interludium" is singularly beautiful, serene and yet full of surprises. The final cadence is so ravishing in its unexpectedness as to induce in the listener a desire to hear it played again and again.

The shade of Mr. Glazounow must, I think, have felt grateful to the Conservatory players for their imaginative and dramatic playing of the music. The rhythmic incisiveness of Eli Spivak's violin and the splendid sonority of Leo Smith's cello were outstanding features.

St. Patrick was not forgotten. The second group consisted of three numbers grouped together in the program under the happy title of "some Irish melodies". Of course they were all arrangements. Arrangements! O blessed word, what a multitude of excellencies thou coverest. The first was a "paraphrase" on a folk song by Mr. Leo Smith, and a very delightful paraphrase it turned out to be. The second "17th of March" was Frank Bridges' well-known "Fantasie on the Londonderry Air". This work seems to grow more interesting the more one hears it. Its long introduction, "made out" of sections of the melody itself, is brilliant and exciting and when the good old tune finally turns up it is reharmonized most ingeniously. Then Grainger's "Molly on the Shore". Everyone enjoys a reel—a musical reel that is—and "Molly" is a good one.

The program closed with an impressive rendering of Schubert's "Trout" Quintet. To tell the truth, I must confess that this old classic sounded just a little tame. It was given a most scholarly and sympathetic performance, but it is long and repetitious. The assisting artists, Norman Wilks at the piano, and Sidney Wells, replacing the second violin with his double bass, fitted into the scheme of things admirably. Mr. Wilks is just the sort of pianist for this quintet; crisp, a little undramatic and self-sacrificing to a degree. Self-sacrificing, also, was Mr. Wells—just a trifle too much so it seemed to me.

Altogether a very enjoyable concert.

MANY singers are noted for some special trick—a tenor for a top C, a bass with a voice like the Bull of Basan. Mr. Poul Bai, who gave a recital at Hart House Theatre, March 18, possessing none of these popular claims to distinction, is content to teach singing in Toronto and, occasionally, to delight an audience by a program of songs whose only recommendation is that it is sung sincerely and beautifully and that it is, consequently, a delight to

those who love a musicianly singer and care nothing for fireworks.

Most recitalists appear to think it necessary to open a program of songs with Bach; most singers, too, succeed only in making this opening group tiresome and dreary. Not so Mr. Bai. With a consummate technique at his command and, what is even more important, a true reverence and understanding of great music in his heart, he made the two Bach numbers with which he started his concert, "Loving Lord Jesu" and "Death Longing" infinitely moving. He appeared to regard the singing of these two masterpieces as less a public performance of Bach than a religious rite. Oh! for more Bach singing of this kind. How many more people would learn truly to love the writing of the old girl of Leipzig and find in his music the deep emotion which he strove so hard and so successfully to put into it.

Mr. Bai supplemented his Bach with a song by a composer of the same period, Ahle, and "The Advent of our Saviour" did not suffer by comparison with the writing of the greatest musician of all time.

Then the singer turned his attention to Brahms. It is my private belief that any singer who will sing the notes of any of Brahms' songs correctly can hardly fail of an effect, so wonderfully wrought are they. But Mr. Bai did far more than this. He brought beautiful lyric tone, sterling musicianship and the imagination of the actor to his task. Where all were sung so poetically it is rather hard to single out any one song as the most effective. The present reviewer felt that "Dein Balues Auge" and "Auf dem Kirchhofe" were the most effective but this is due probably to the contrast between them.

Mr. Bai being a Dane, it was to be expected that a group of songs by Scandinavian composers would not fail of an effect. Songs by Sjoborg, Sinding, Gade, Grieg and Sjogren were sung. Good songs all of them, but Grieg's "To the Motherland"—a deeply moving song marvelously sung—stirred the audience to frantic applause and was repeated.

The last group was immensely interesting. First came our own Leo Smith's "The Donkey", a powerful and, in a sense, ironic work with an accompaniment that must be a joy to play. Holst was represented by "The Heart Worships", original music but hardly Holst at his best.

To send everybody away happy Mr. Bai sang three "Songs of the British Isles", arranged by Healey Willan. Arrangements is rather too modest a word to describe what Dr. Willan has done with these old British airs. Very simply, but with great skill, he has added accompaniments that bring out the very essence of the songs' beauty. The first, "Early One Morning", was rapturously received and had to be sung again. It was a little unfortunate that that splendid song, "Avening and Bright", should not lie comfortably within the compass of Mr. Bai's voice. The fiercely declamatory Heughan would have sung this song thrillingly I feel sure.

ONCE in a very great while a poor reviewer has a chance to discard the mantle of discreet criticism and don that of dithyramb. Such an occasion was provided by the two piano recital given by Scott Malcolm and Reginald Godden in Toronto Conservatory Hall, Thursday, March 12th.

These two pianists, their student days hardly left behind them, provided lovers of piano music with a quite new experience. Here was duet playing such as has never been heard in Toronto before. It was playing all afire with the im-

(Continued on Page 10)

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BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

"Miracle at Verdun"

New York, March 22

IN THEIR production of this epic satire, which sets out to prove how woefully the world has kept faith with the war dead, the Theatre Guild has at least kept faith with the dead author and the Leipzig tradition. This may have been an obligation or it may have been a misguided sentiment. But we do know now, that success in Leipzig does not necessarily mean success in New York. Between the two there are differences in temperament, in taste, in mental habits, even in intelligence and in the dynamics of the theatre itself, which the Guild could so easily and justifiably have recognized to its own advantage and the play's. It might in short have used its own genius for production and transformed, what is a magnificent conception roaming through new dimensions in theatre space, into the moving epochal drama it set out to be, and apparently in Leipzig, is.

The return of the war dead to a world that has broken faith with them, is an epic theme for satire and is theatrically sound. The author has projected it too in an Olympic mood of irony and mingled poetry, which sets one's hopes high at the outset. Many moments and scenes follow to justify these hopes and keep one on the edge of great expectation. But the panorama is never quite captured.

The story leads us, with a party of chattering tourists, to one of the French cemeteries, one in which, as it happens, French and German soldiers share common graves. The attendant, a French sergeant, survivor of the fighting there, has told its story. The chattering tourists pass on, dissatisfied that it is not one of the "larger cemeteries" of the guide book. When they pass the old soldier sits down to dream and in that dream, against an evening sky, graves open, monuments are toppled over, and out of the graves the dead clamber, ragged and broken in body. They mingle awhile, as the comrades they were in death twenty years ago, a tender and poetic meeting, say their au revoirs and auf wiederseens, and at the salute, pass on to view the lands for which they have died. But the world is closed against them, wives and sweethearts are no longer theirs, children have forgotten their features. The world that is ready to honour their dead, to keep their memory in monuments, flowered cemeteries, armistice day parades, long-winded speeches gold star mothers sent across the sea at "great expense" and cabaret entertainments, looks upon their return as an added economic burden which their already overtaxed resources may not bear.

NEWS of the "miracle", officially communicated to the various governments, by telephone, finds the French premier in bed with his mistress, the more domestically inclined German Chancellor, with his own portly spouse, and the British Prime Minister, in characteristic aloofness, smoking his pipe unconcernedly alone, while the valet relays the momentous happenings. These are among the solitary humorous touches.

In a final scene, for which the author's most poignant satire is reserved, a scene unmistakably set to caricature the League of Nations, with its fiery Latins, ponderous Germans, medalled generals, bearded rabbis, suave churchmen and talk,—the dead find in its political acrimonies, further preparations for war, and their own reception, their cruellest experience of disenchantment and broken faith. Even the possibility of the "miracle", itself, has been argued out of court before their arrival, on theological and scientific grounds. From all this, and especially we suspect from the interminable speeches, which make our own Bernard Shaw seem a positively taciturn and uncommunicative lad, the motley group trudge wearily back to their graves. The scene closes as it began, in the cemetery, with the chattering and still complaining tourists, homeward bound from their lugubrious touring, and the sergeant waking from his dream.

Mechanical aids, such as movie strips from war scenes, armistice parades, mob scenes, cabaret scenes, statemen extolling the war dead in "talkies", are freely used to give point to the satire, but the effect is more often merely incongruous. The screen is not yet

available for stage accompaniment. Its use here, in fact, only shows how woefully lacking in force to create illusion, screen pictures are when placed in contrast with the flesh and blood of the stage.

The Guild production has been scaled to the gigantic proportions of the theme. There are moments of "Miracle at Verdun" that will never be quite forgotten, and the permanent impression of the whole in spite of confusion, is one of grandeur. But we fear that only the more thoughtful of Guild subscribers will come to share those moments. And that is a pity too, a pity almost akin to the pity of the theme itself.

The play, written by Hans Chlumberg of Austrian birth, was first presented in Leipzig last October, where it scored a sensational success. The author died under tragic circumstances on the eve of its presentation.

"The Wonder Bar"

AL JOLSON is back. And to his thousands of admirers, hereabout, this was perhaps news enough, even without the continental setting which the Shuberts, in collaboration with Morris Guest, have provided for that homecoming. In the absence of the Mayor, Al Jolson is the town's most popular showman. And while one is entertaining reporters in black silk pyjamas in Pacific surroundings, the other in white face, is entertaining customers at "The Wonder Bar". "Never a dull moment in Al's wonder bar," he murmurs, and might just as truthfully have added, not one of the dour faces of Federated Churchmen, from which the blithe spirit of the Mayor fled, are to be found there, either.

Heralded as a continental novelty of European night life, "The Wonder Bar" justifies its description in the lavish provision for entertainment appropriate to night club patrons, continental or otherwise, and still more particularly in its painstaking efforts to provide a suitable background for this entertainment.

Morris Guest, who once transformed the Century Theatre into a cathedral, has worked the miracle of transforming the Norah Bayes theatre into a night club. The stage set far into the audience, is crowded with tables, has a cleared dancing space, a balcony in rear and is separated from the audience by neither curtain or footlights. Waiters, barmen, coat boys, weaving in and out, give the last touch of similitude. The use of the aisles for club patrons and performers, who push their way up and onto the stage, creates a perfect neighborly sentiment between them and the audience. Up the aisle Al Jolson bounds, and soon is singing "Good Evening Friends", just as in the old "Artists and Models" days. To the old Mammy songs and Sonny songs, a new sheaf has been added, including a Jewish folk song, and of course, fabulous tales and patter without end to fill the intervals of song. A large cast is on hand to be introduced and share the limelight and Patsy Kelly, for one succeeds in doing that. But it is Al Jolson's night and "The Wonder Bar" adapted from the German of Geza Herczeg and Karl Farkas, with music by Robert Katschen, is his alone, both as proprietor and entertainer.

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"The Admirable Crichton," notable revival of the famous Barrie play with Walter Hampden.
"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," in which the love romance of the Brownings lives again on the stage.
"The Greeks Had a Word For It," an amusing gold-digging story.
"The Green Pastures," a story of Creation told in the terms of a negro's imagination. Great.
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THE BOOK SHELF**Canadiana****"CHEADLE'S JOURNAL OF A TRIP ACROSS CANADA, 1862-1863,"** with introduction and notes by A. G. Doughty and Gustave Lanctot; Ottawa, Graphic Publishers Limited; 311 pages; price \$2.**Zimmermann's Captain Cook,"** edited by F. W. Howay; Toronto, The Ryerson Press; pages xviii+120; price \$5.00.**"With Sword and Trowel,"** by W. Stewart Wallace; Toronto, The Macmillan Company of Canada; pages xii+206; price 75 cents.

By T. G. MARQUIS

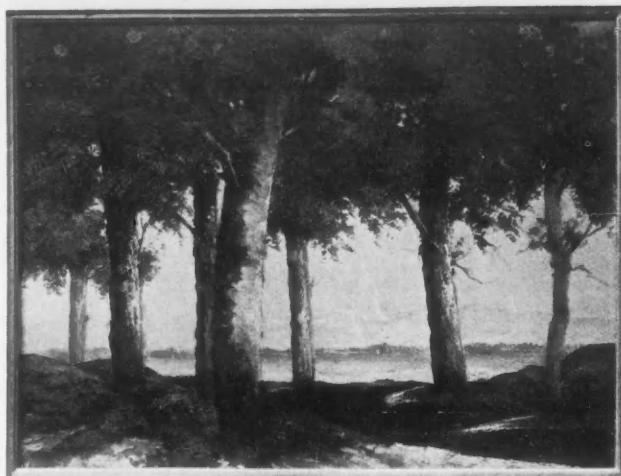
DR. CHEADLE'S Journal is not literature in the ordinary sense of the word, but it is a rich mine of literary raw material. It throws invaluable light on the vast region lying between Fort Garry (Winnipeg) and the Pacific Ocean. From cover to cover it is packed with information regarding the prairie stretches and the mountain regions. In diary form the rapid notes depict the character of the country, the flora and fauna, Indians, half-breeds, Hudson's Bay Company factors and missionaries. Much is left for the imagination and the reader from the brief jottings can build up the Canadian West when the buffalo still haunted the plains and Sioux, Crees, Blackfeet, etc., were, outside of the employees of the great company and the transient gold-seekers of British Columbia, the only inhabitants.

The journey was an arduous one and the two English "tourists" who made it were totally inexperienced with wilderness travel and suffered accordingly. Dr. W. B. Cheadle was but twenty-seven years old and his associate, William Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton, but twenty-three. Dr. Cheadle was the soul of the expedition, a man of athletic mould, while Lord Milton was less robust and, as the journal shows, became something of a burden to his companion—complaining and fault-finding.

The two "trans-Canadian tourists" left Quebec city on July 3rd, 1862, and did not reach Victoria until September 19th, 1863; ten years later (1872) Sandford Fleming and George Monro Grant left Halifax for the Pacific Coast on July 1st and arrived at their objective less than four months later. In the ten years the country had undergone but little change, but Fleming was experienced in western exploration, while Milton and Cheadle were utterly without knowledge of the country, and had slowly and stumblingly to feel their way westward.

It is seventy years since this overland journey was accomplished. At that time the travellers recognized the potential greatness of the country and foretold Canada as a commercial highway to the Pacific, a vast connecting link between Great Britain and China and Japan. In their wildest dreams they could not have imagined that the territory over which they painfully toiled, a region dotted here and there with tepees of wandering Indian tribes, and an occasional trading post, would in less than twenty-five years be traversed by a transcontinental railway and that in less than fifty years a succession of prosperous provinces, forming the Dominion of Canada, would stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that the plains they toiled over would have great cities, and towns and villages innumerable—a national progress without a parallel in modern times.

ON THE return of Milton and Cheadle to England they published under their joint names, "The North West Passage by Land," a most readable book, genuine literature. The editors remark that "it was well known that the book had been written by Cheadle." This statement is open to question. The journal under review shows that, while Cheadle was a close observer, with occasional flashes of insight into character and descriptive powers, he was not a stylist. The delightful presentation of "Mr. O'B" in "The North West Passage by Land," and the impatient notes on the scholarly, boastful, irresponsible vagabond, Mr. O'Byrne, in the journal, do not seem to be from the same pen. Milton also kept a journal. It is quite possible that both Cheadle's and Milton's journals were placed in the hands of a skilled writer of creative imagination who produced, from the jottings of the amateur explorers a work of real literary merit. However this may be, Cheadle's journal

**AUTUMN WOODLAND (GLEN GARRY)**

A characteristic landscape by the celebrated Canadian painter Archibald Browne, R.C.A., exhibited in his recent show at the Fine Arts Society Galleries, Toronto. The scene is not far from Mr. Browne's home at Lancaster, Ont.

undoubtedly was the chief source of the "North West Passage by Land."

The book has two valuable maps; one, a general map of British North America in 1862-63; the other giving the route followed by the travellers from the Saskatchewan to British Columbia. It also contains twenty-odd illustrations, reproduced from "The North West Passage by Land"—sketches taken on the spot by the travellers. The value of the book is further enhanced by scholarly notes by the editors on characters casually mentioned by Dr. Cheadle and on the settlements, forts and trading posts between Fort Garry and Victoria.

IN UNDERTAKING the publication of "Canadian Historical Studies" the publishers have shown praiseworthy enterprise. Usually it is left for associations or societies, such as the Champlain Society, to dig up obscure journals of importance and bring them to the light of the modern day. So far Canada's eastern gateway along the Atlantic has been abundantly exploited, till the work of Hudson, Cabot, Cartier, Champlain, and others is thoroughly accessible to the public. It has not been so with the western gateway on the Pacific and up to the present much of the early exploration of mariners and voyageurs has been neglected. The Ryerson historical studies, judging from the first two volumes, "The Dixon-Meares Controversy" and "Zimmermann's Captain Cook", is bringing to the light of day true source books that will help future historians to write Canadian history more intelligently than has been done in the past. Both of the works mentioned are edited by His Honor F. W. Howay, the outstanding authority in Canada on all that pertains to exploration and settlement on the extreme west of the Dominion. His scholarly introductions and his copious notes greatly enhance the value of the texts.

"Zimmermann's Cook" is practically a new book. There were German editions published in 1781 and 1782, and a French edition in 1783, but of these only eleven copies are known to exist, and this is the first time the journal has been translated into English. It was the work of one who speaks of himself as a "common sailor", but he was clearly a man of some education and refinement. His book was prepared from notes, kept in a species of shorthand, while one of the crew of the *Discovery*, and from memory, and if it is read side by side with the story of Cook's third voyage, published in 1784, will be found remarkably full and accurate, differing from the authorized account in many minor points, such as latitude and longitude, dates, and the spelling of proper names, but agreeing in essentials.

Zimmermann may have been unlettered but he shows remarkable familiarity with the account of Cook's first voyage, published in 1773, and frequently refers to it. He was a close observer and his comments on the products of the Pacific islands, the flora and fauna, the appearance of the natives, their social customs and their modes of worship—where they had any—are quite as good as Cook's observations. He had great admiration for his commander, but this did not blind him to his faults, the result is that in this journal the man Cook lives in more clear-cut outlines than he does even in the authorized account. Zimmermann felt keenly the death of Cook and gives the finest tribute ever paid the memory of the great sailor, of whom "fearlessness was his chief characteristic", who, in

the moment of greatest danger "was at once the most merry, the most serene". No unlettered man ever wrote that description.

"Homer sometimes nods" and the astute general editor of the "Historical Studies" was certainly in a drowsy state of mind when he wrote in his "general foreword" that the appearance of Alexander Mackenzie at the coast in 1793 showed how thoroughly Great Britain was in earnest regarding the right of possession on the Pacific coast. Now the British government had no part in the work of Mackenzie. A Ulysses-like urge sent him to the Arctic and the Pacific. Mackenzie had no outside help and even the partners of the North West Company were adverse to such exploration. His plan to journey to the Pacific coast was kept an absolute secret until he started from the Athabaska district. True, Great Britain about that time had instructed the Hudson's Bay Company to carry on exploration "even to the Pacific Ocean", but Mackenzie's work was done purely on his own initiative.

THE teaching of history has ever been a source of worry to instructors and education departments. At first glance it appears to be the most interesting subject taught, but to the average pupil it is the most distasteful. The young rebel at the memorizing of dates, pedantic accounts of battles, and dull acts of parliament. In recent years, while the texts are little, if any, better than they were fifty years ago, there have been produced a number of supplementary volumes that, in story form, keep in the forefront the romantic element in history. No one has done better work in this regard than Prof. W. Stewart Wallace, and his latest book, "With Sword and Trowel", a companion volume to his "A First Book of Canadian History" is a new departure that should create greater interest in the study of history in the schools.

The book is made up of a selection of primary documents covering the story of Canada from the time of Columbus to the discovery of Cobalt and after. It is to be feared that many of the selections are beyond very young students, but the book should be in the hands of all teachers of history, who can use the brief extracts, from the pens of explorers, missionaries, soldiers, statesmen and pioneers to help breathe the breath of life into the dry bones of the school text.

Power in Death

By K. L. Appleby

BEWITCHING Moon, O lovely Pearl of Night,
Whose soft effulgence floods our earth with light,
How shall I e'er believe that thou art dead,
A world of desolation and of dread,
Upon whose ghastly mountains no tree grows,
Within whose vast sea-beds no water flows,
That thou know'st nought of rain or rushing wind,
Or song of bird, or flower of any kind,
Nor can be found in thee the wondrous blue
That veils Earth's hills in its enchanting hue.
For thou, pale orb, hast no aerial moods,
And o'er thy waste primordial silence broods.
Yet—thou canst move our hearts to ecstasies,
E'en as thou sway'st the tides of earth's great seas.

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

The Pleasant Game of "If"

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

SOMEONE has said, with no apparent desire to be profound, that the biggest little word in the language is "If". It is likely that next to "I", it is the most frequently used. "If I had not done this . . . if this had not happened . . ." and a pleasant deal of speculation, often tinged with self-pity, ensues.

An engaging literary adventure, shepherded by J. C. Squire, editor of "The London Mercury", and entered into by such gallant souls as Winston Churchill, Emil Ludwig, Andre Maurois, G. K. Chesterton, Harold Nicolson, Milton Waldman, Ronald Knox, H. A. L. Fisher, Hilaire Belloc and Philip Guedalla, is founded upon this human preoccupation with the might-have-been. It is entitled "If it Had Happened Otherwise", and sub-titled, "Lapses into Imaginary History". Chesterton, in beautiful prose describes what would have happened if Don John of Austria had married Mary, Queen of Scots. Andre Maurois gives Louis XVI an atom of firmness and French history is recast. Churchill, in brilliant vein, describes the succession of events that would have followed Lee's failure to win the battle of Gettysburg. Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, in perhaps the most carefully deliberated essay in the book, envisages Napoleon's escape to America and its profound effects on the political fortunes of South America.

Historical philosophers have always been bemused by the spectacle of tremendous events set in motion by trivial and often irrelevant happenings. A teacup is overturned, a letter is delayed, a dress is stepped on . . . and history becomes volcanic. Yet Andre Maurois argues with impressive conviction that whatever happens or does not happen, the result in the end is much the same. "Compare the history of France with that of Germany or England," he says. "The events are very different, but the political and social state of the three countries today are very much the same." The forces that shape our destiny have deeper sources than capricious human will. We may vary and complicate the pageantry as we wish, but the ending escapes us.

Our adventurers, then, have taken their task with not too great a seriousness, some of them, indeed, with a vast light-heartedness. Wisely, they have viewed it as game that calls for the exercise of wit, and they have entered into it with a fine zest. The result is a volume filled with erudite speculation of a most readable kind.

"If it Had Happened Otherwise", edited by J. C. Squire; Longmans, Green, Toronto; \$5.

Books Received

GENERAL

"Imperial Brother", by Maristain Chapman. Irwin & Gordon, Toronto. \$3.50. The Life of the Duc de Morny. A biography of the Second Empire. "The Life of Robert Owen", by G. H. D. Cole. Macmillan, Toronto. \$3.75. A second edition with some revisions of Cole's biography of the noted socialist.

"Adventure Under Sapphire Skies", by Charles J. Finger. William Morrow, New York. \$2.50. An informal exploration of Southern United States and Mexico.

FICTION

"The Rogue's Road", by Virgil Markham. Macmillan, Toronto. \$2. An English historical novel of adventure and mystery. For the unsophisticate.
"Ten Days' Wonder", by Muriel Hine. Ryerson Press, Toronto. \$2. A light English novel.
"Ariel Dances", by Ethel Cook Elliot. McClelland & Stewart, Toronto. \$2. The Cinderella theme in modern guise.
"To the Victor", by Henry von Rhau. Longmans, Green, Toronto. \$2. A novel of the Graustarkian school, but with a modern touch.
"A Lady Quite Lost", by Arthur Stringer. McClelland & Stewart, Toronto. \$2. This appeared in "The Saturday Evening Post", as "The Squaw Woman".

Three Novels

By ANN HILL

WITH so many authors succumbing to the insidious, but profitable desire to "tell all", one felt there wasn't much left to surprise one. But Harvey Fulton in "They Couldn't Say No" (Nelsons, \$2) comes forward with a "true picture" of two supersalesmen in the advertising game that would surprise the most hardened advertising man I know. Life to the advertising man, according to Mr. Fulton, is one continuous round of drinks and parties. While it makes good reading, I'd say don't you believe it.

ANOTHER novel of the same class but vastly superior is "Sob Sister", (Nelson, \$2). The author, Mildred Gilman, is an ex-newspaperwoman and she uses an authentic background for her story of a woman reporter. From the first page until the last when the heroine escapes journalism for marriage, one feels the verity in the pictures presented of the cruel and inhuman methods used to obtain stories for the morbid-minded readers of the tabloids.

IN "Black Cherries" (Longmans, Green, \$2) Grace Choate has written the story of life on a Kansas farm as seen through the eyes of a little girl. You will find this novel delicately and sensitively written but you may also find as I did that the author has endowed her little story teller with too adult a sense of perception.

World of Art

By C. C. MACKAY

MR. JOHN RUSSELL, whose paintings are at present on exhibition at the Eaton Galleries, is a Canadian by birth, but has done most of his work abroad. His work is regularly hung in the Salon des Artistes Francais, and those who are familiar with the characteristics of the four great French salons, and with the place that this one retains in French art, will immediately understand

what this means—clinging to a vanishing convention in painting, a distrust of all that is new and unfamiliar in technique and inspiration, and a dependence on competence and technical skill rather than on lively imagination and vision. This exhibit contains portraits, landscapes, and still life. It is in the last of these departments that the artist's chief success, and one might guess, his chief interest, lie. There is to be sure a lack of variety of subject, the compositions generally depicting a vase of flowers, with one or more porcelain figures, but in the arrangement of them there is considerable skill, and not seldom a touch of whimsical humour. Like all his work they are tasteful, urbane, lacking in mannerism, never arresting by reason of eccentricity, restrained rather than vigorous. Little difference is perceptible in the dated works, the artist having found his style has apparently wisely clung to it rather than attempted less experiment. But on the whole in the earlier and later works he shows a greater interest in the rendering of texture, in the middle period he seems to have concentrated largely on pattern. The treatment hovers between pure flat pattern and three-dimensional solidity, without abandoning itself completely to either. The Black Knight, with its brocade background of black and white, is one of the best examples, and the Chinese figures with their harmonized background. The Russian Dancers, a more recent work, displays greater interest in the texture of the objects portrayed, and a more subtle scheme of balance.

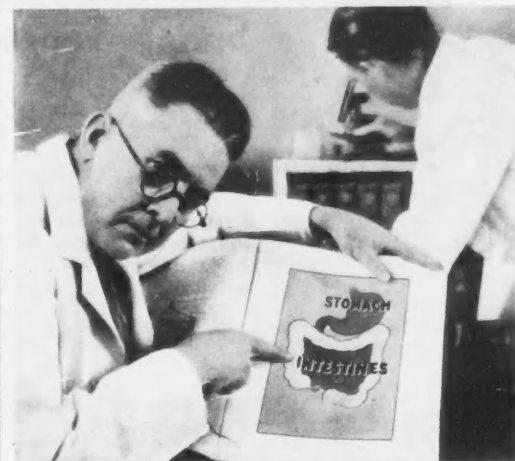
MOST of the landscapes deal with the more conventionally picturesque aspects of the Alps, and the Breton sea-coast. In (Continued on page 10)

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Music and Drama

(Continued from Page 6)

petuosity of youth and yet magnificently co-operative and disciplined. These lads are not content to play arrangements made by other musicians—they make their own. And wonderfully good arrangements these are; and wonderfully played.

A glance at the programme will reveal the wide range of the pianists' interests: Bach, Scarlatti, Francoeur, Schumann, D'Albert, Rachmaninoff, Bizet, Weber, Moussorgsky, Paganini, Prokofiev, and Grainger. Bach was represented by a Bourée and two Toccatas. This pattern music, as in the case of Scarlatti, was played with astonishing clarity. A purist might object that a Scarlatti sonata hardly gains by being spread over two keyboards but he would have been forced to admire the ingenuity with which the problem of thickened tone was met and by the gleaming brilliancy of scale and other passage work.

The Bach Toccata in F Major

provided a series of genuine thrills as well as fine playing of polyphonic music. The octaves toward the conclusion of the toccata were as exciting as they were resonant.

An Andante and Variations of Schumann was played with just the right quality of romance and poetry that Schumann's music demands and so rarely obtains. The Bizet-Rachmaninoff Minuet from the Arlesienne Suite went Rachmaninoff's virtuosity one—or perhaps half a dozen—better. A remarkably brilliant performance.

Poor old Weber's Moto Perpetuo sounded like machine gun practice as it was ripped off at a dizzy speed by these two amazing youngsters.

The concluding group included a humorous and colorful playing of a Hopak by Moussorgsky, a nice appreciation of the amusing possibilities of Prokofiev's March and "all the fun of the fair" with Percy Grainger's Handel in the Strand.

Modern Dance

BY HAL FRANK

THE other week Toronto audiences had the opportunity of seeing Mary Wigman for the first time. This week the experience was duplicated in the appearance of her pupils, Harald Kreutzberg and Yvonne Georgi, at Massey Hall.

These remarkable young dancers are not so coldly cerebral as Wigman nor as rigidly self-sufficient. They do not disdain the dramatic aids of constant music, lighting and drapery and in themselves have a warmth and energy of youth that cannot be wholly sublimated. Yet they are still expressionists. With several exceptions that partook of the conventional, their dances are of the unique modern school of Wigman and her contemporaries.

The manner in which the two dancers complement each other is amazing. Georgie is the perfect feminine counterpart, less spectacular, more subtle, indirect, devotional. Kreutzberg is the active, creative male, greater to our eyes because he initiates, directs, ex-

cutes with greater vigor and clearly-etched drama.

The sympathy and perfect coordination between the two was demonstrated with the greatest clarity in Debussy's "Claire de Lune" when in a blue mist the two shadowy ghostly figures seem to grow out of one another, never wholly to separate and merge again. It was the most effective example of co-ordinated dancing one has seen and the most sombrely beautiful event of the evening.

In his solo conceptions of Wilek's "Revolte" and Cyril Scott's "Master of Ceremonies", Kreutzberg gave a superb exhibition of dramatic interpretation. The one was an explosive exposition of fiery untamed revolt, the other a brilliant satire on ritualistic formality. And one will not soon forget the restrained mad poetry of Georgi's Cassandra, the prophetic one doomed to speak to unbelieving ears. Lyrical and dramatic intelligence, captivating grace and a marvellous muscular control that made fluid and obedient every line of the body, combine to give these young dancers a unique claim to distinction. They were brought to Toronto under the management of Mr. E. M. Rawley.

Three Canadian Plays

THE Experimental Group of Hart House Theatre staged three one-act plays by Canadian authors on March 21st. The group contains a number of young amateurs of some talent; and though uneven in workmanship, each of the plays they presented had the merit of containing a novel central idea. "The Elevator", by Phyllis Coate Strafford, of Sarnia, Ont., showed a romantic war widow assisting a young couple to elope by arranging to stall an elevator containing the indignant father between floors. "The Love Tree", by Charles R. Owens, Toronto, contained a capital comic idea. A pompous realtor sells for a paltry sum a favorite picture of his wife's which he dislikes and to placate her buys a Corot. The Corot turns out to be the same picture. Unfortunately the author lacked the theatre technique to properly work up his idea. In both plays "money-grubbing" fathers get hard raps. The third piece, "The Natural Man", by Louis A. MacKay, was clever and atmospheric, though mystifying to many of the audience. It presented the impact of silence on a young man of talkative temperament, who becomes hysterical when he cannot make three aged denizens of a lonely farm house speak. Altogether it was an absorbing little novelty.

Music Notes

THOSE who heard the children of His Majesty's Savoy Choir on the occasion of their visit here a few months ago will, no doubt, rejoice in the announcement that these golden-voiced boy sopranos will be heard here again, at Massey Hall, Monday evening, April 6th, with a special matinee included for children, to take place the same day, commencing at 2.30.

This return visit is in reality a farewell, as the boys return to England a week later, to resume their duties at the historic Chapel Savoy. As an education in the authoritative rendering of English Church music, no organist, choir director or other musician will want to miss hearing these lads. As a choral body, the Chapel Savoy Choir ranks with the Chapels Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, among the finest in existence.

CHOOSING the cast of "Trader Horn", Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's vivid film drama of the African jungles, based on the famous book, and opening next Monday at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, was a task that required almost as much care as it did to propel the huge motion picture safari into the wildest jungles to film and record the picture.

Harry Carey, well-known Western hero, was chosen for the role of "Trader Horn". Duncan Renaldo, who plays Peru, won consideration for the role by his work as the South American youth in "The Bridge of San Luis Rey". A physical examination and the fact that he, like Carey, was an ardent hunter and lover of adventure, helped in the final choice.

World of Art

(Continued from Page 9)

general, they tend to be somewhat subdued in colour and form, though the Fishing Fleet is more dashing. Among the water-colours, the African scenes stand out particularly by virtue of their clearer colours and stronger rhythms. The studies of bright-plumaged birds, too, are attractive. A Whistlerish interpretation of Trafalgar Square displays a more suave style. It is a pity that there is not more pen-and-ink work among the drawings. The two examples shown are easily the best of the uncoloured portion of the collection.



A DARING YOUNG AVIATOR—
"No two ways about it—I have to look for a girl with courage! She'll be as enthusiastic about flying as I am; though she needn't be a pilot—just a good passenger. I don't

want anyone who'll be always begging me to take up some nice safe occupation that will keep me on the ground!... Then, her other qualities—they just fall in line, don't they? If she likes flying, of course

she'll be likable and **NATURAL** herself. She'll have a clear, soft skin that's nice even without make-up—and a smile that would melt ice off the wings in high altitudes!"

"What I'll look for in the Girl I Marry"

Aviator agrees with 47 other young bachelors on this one important point

There's a fresh and natural charm that men admire... I've found that out. I asked fifty young bachelors to describe their ideal girl and forty-eight of them said they like a girl to look "natural."

Of course, this doesn't mean we ought to throw our rouge and powder out the window. Indeed no! The clever ones among us know that if our skins are fine-textured, smooth, clear, we can use make-up and still look natural.

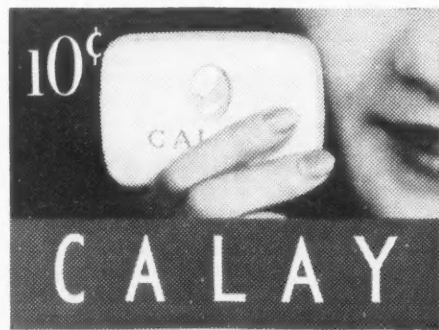
73 Famous Physicians say...

To keep the fresh, natural charm of a healthy skin, let me suggest Calay-cleans-

ing. Calay, the lovely fragrant toilet soap which women all over the country are praising, gives your skin a treatment approved by the only real authorities on skin-care.

These authorities are physicians who possess the title of *dermatologist* because they have specialized in the care and treatment of the skin.

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Now here is an important fact—73 of these eminent dermatologists, unanimously recommend soap and water as a necessary part of skin care and give Calay the highest approval as a proper soap for even the most delicate complexions. No other soap ever had such approval!

Many of you have discovered long before this that Calay is the perfect soap for your complexions—and you'll be highly pleased, I know, to learn that these eminent scientists agree with you.

To those of you who have not yet made this important complexion discovery, I can only say: try Calay-cleansing twice a day for a week, and see if you don't notice a clearer tone, a fresher look—the "natural look" that men admire!

Helen Chase

YOU CAN'T OUT-TRADE A TRADER

Motorists are learning to be frankly skeptical of too high an allowance on Used Cars

SOME DAY SOON you will need a new automobile and one of the first questions you will ask your dealer will be—"How much will you allow me on the old car?"

It is natural that you should want to get as much as possible, yet you know the old car isn't as good as it once was. It has gone ten, twenty, perhaps thirty thousand miles. Years of operation have depreciated its value. The best part of its useful life is behind it.

HAVE YOU EVER stopped to consider why one dealer will offer you \$250 for it—another \$300 or even \$350? It's the very same car, yet here is a difference of \$50 to \$100 in the estimates of experienced automobile men.

Has one dealer made a mistake? Can you flatter yourself on having fooled him as to the condition of the car and made a good trade? No—there is little chance of that. It's the dealer's business to know car values.

When a dealer buys a used car from you, he does not buy it to keep. He takes it off your hands as an accommodation to you. He would be delighted if he never had to take a used car in trade.

IF HE PAYS you more than your used car is worth, then one of two things must happen. He

must re-sell it to some one else at too high a price (which is not fair or just) or he must make up the difference on the new car. The dealer cannot afford to take a loss. The money must come from somewhere. Whether you know it or not, you pay the bill.

Before you enter the showroom, the big trade dealer knows you are going to be looking for a large allowance and that you will not buy his particular car unless you get it. So he is all set to give it to you. There is nothing casual or accidental about it. The dealer follows a plan that has been carefully worked out for him in advance.

He will gladly give you \$50, \$75 or even \$100 more in trade allowance because he makes just that much more on the new car. The dealer's profit in selling has been purposely increased to make that large allowance possible.

You gain nothing. The dealer loses nothing. You receive the extra allowance in one hand. You pay it right back with the other.

THE FORD DEALER does not need such methods to sell the Ford car. He is an authorized representative of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, and he does business on a fair, straightforward basis. He does not seek to take advantage of the public's known weakness for a "bargain."

The Ford charges for selling, financing and accessories are not increased to provide for a large used-car allowance. Value is built into the car. There is no water in the price.

The lower first cost of the Ford, the lower cost of operation, up-keep and service, and the added value of the shatterless glass windshield, four Houdaille DOUBLE-ACTING hydraulic shock absorbers, fully enclosed four-wheel brakes, more than twenty ball and roller bearings, and Rustless Steel amount to far more than any seeming difference in trade allowance.

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY



OF CANADA, LIMITED

"THE CANADIAN CAR"

ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

LAUNCHING an experiment unique in the annals of broadcasting, which links the piano in the home with practical self-helps in piano playing from the studio, M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, has set Saturday, March 28, as the date for the first demonstration of the new plan.

On this programme, John Erskine, noted author and head of the Juilliard Musical Foundation, will be the first of a number of distinguished musical amateurs who will show how easy it is for the average person, young or old, to play simple tunes and accompaniments for his own pleasure and satisfaction.

The course, which will not be in any sense an attempt to teach piano playing, but which is designed merely to awaken a desire for self-expression in music and to restate the piano as the rallying point of home social life, will consist of twenty programs, equally divided between the NBC-WEAF and NBC-WJZ networks. With the aid of charts on their pianos, listeners will be able readily to find the keys indicated by the director in the studio and will thus learn simultaneously the rudiments of the keyboard and easy tunes, the music of which also will be printed with explanations on the charts.

The new type of programs will be heard in the "Keys to Happiness" broadcast on Saturday mornings, starting March 28, over WEAF and associated stations. The NBC-WJZ programs, to be given in the "Music in the Air" series, will be heard on Tuesday afternoons, starting March 31, and will be directed by Osbourne McConathy, leader of modern piano methods and for many years professor of musical education at Northwestern University.

Deems Taylor, noted composer, and other leading musicians have expressed keen interest in the new radio experiment. While the demonstrations will be fully within the understanding of younger children, they can also be followed with interest by adults, as the detailed charts will illustrate each step as it is explained by the program director. Anyone may enroll for both the NBC-WEAF and NBC-WJZ courses by sending his name to the National Broadcasting Company, 711 Fifth Ave., New York City, which will forward the necessary charts without charge.

What They Want!

Dear Sir,—I have been instructed by the executive of the Canadian Radio League to place before you information concerning its aims and support. We should be grateful if you would bring this material to the attention of your readers.

The Canadian Radio League is an independent body of listeners and representatives of the public which advocates:

1. An independent broadcasting company responsible to the Canadian people and financed by a fee of \$3.00 a year—less than a cent a day—and revenue from indirect advertising.
2. 50,000 watt stations to give clear reception and three times the existing coverage, but located so as not to blanket U.S. stations.
3. Short range local stations for local events, church services, games, etc.
4. Canadian popular, entertaining, musical and educational programmes.
5. Relays of the best American,



FAMILIAR VOICE

Although he has been announcing National Broadcasting Company programs for over a year, Ford Bond managed until now to escape the camera. Bond comes from Louisville, Ky., where at station WHAS, he began his radio career. He came to the NBC about January, 1930, and now holds a prominent position among the "Mike-men" of radio.

British and European programmes.

6. Elimination of direct advertising.

7. The League is opposed to broadcasting being operated as a branch of the civil service and believes the company should be independent of political influence, that the directorate should consist of representatives of the Dominion and provinces to ensure representation of all parts of Canada and to prevent the directors being of one political, business or sectional interest.

ALAN B. PLAUNT,
Hon. Secretary.



RECLUDIN' EVERYTHIN'

It will be a great pity if the life story of Andrew H. Brown, from beginning to end, isn't given to the public despite "Pal" Cook and the Kingfish. This isn't the picture that cost Andy \$2.50 but it is one of his latest anyway. His real name, as we all know now, is Charles J. Correll.

Onegin

SIGRID ONEGIN, Metropolitan star, who is one of the world's leading interpreters of contralto operatic roles, includes two selections from "Carmen" as well as noted concert songs as the Simon's guest artist Monday, March 30, at 8.30 p.m. (EST) over station WABC and a large coast-to-coast Columbia network.

Madame Onegin sings the celebrated "Habanera" and the "Gypsy Song", both from Bizet's "Carmen" and "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice", from Saint Saens' "Samson and Delilah". These are among the best known songs for contralto among the world's operatic literature. Another number is Schubert's "Der Erl Koenig", one of his best-loved works, a song written when he was but 18 years old. It is one of the finest narrative songs in all musical literature.

Well-loved concert songs to be sung by Madame Onegin include Brahms "Sapphic Ode", Brewer's "The Fairy Pipers" and the traditional German folk song, "Lauterbach".

She will be accompanied by a large concert orchestra under the direction of Wilfred Pelletier, noted Metropolitan conductor. Pelletier also conducts at the Ravinia Park Opera and is a director of the San Francisco Opera Company.

Good Friday

CHANNON COLLINGE, director of the Cathedral Hour, Light Opera Gems and other musical presentations, is rehearsing a special performance of Mercadante's cantata, "The Seven Last Words of Christ", to be broadcast on Good Friday, April 3, from 5 to 5.45 p.m., over WABC and the Columbia network.

Opera for Everybody

THE most ambitious attempt ever made to acquaint people with grand opera, in an understandable form, opera in English with explanations, is to be undertaken by Deems Taylor, eminent author-composer, in co-operation with the National Broadcasting Company. Radio and motion pictures are making opera available to every fireside and town hall. Eventually television will probably function similarly. This radio series of educational programs is intended to anticipate all future development.

This opera appreciation course, to be known as the Deems Taylor Musical Series, will begin over combined NBC networks Sunday, March 29, and continue through ten weekly programs with leading opera singers and conductors assisting the composer in chronological explanations and musical illustrations. The first and tenth programs will be broadcast at 1.45

p.m., and all others at 2.00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. English, in preference to foreign languages, will be used to make the arias understandable.

"My talks will not be directed to the opera audience we have today," said Taylor, "but are planned for the average person who never has seen grand opera on a metropolitan stage, nor wanted to, and probably never will."

The complete schedule for the ten programs follows: March 29, "Opera in America Today"; April 5, "How Opera Started"; April 12, "Opera is Taken up Socially"; April 19, "The First Reformation and the Two Schools"; April 26, "The Ten-Twenty-Thirty Period of Opera"; May 3, "The Second Reformation"; May 10, "The Revolution"; May 17, "Verdi, Before and After Wagner"; May 24, "Opera After Wagner"; May 31, "American Composers and American Opera".

X-Y-Z

STATION WXYZ, Detroit, receives more unintentional publicity than any other. This mainly because cartoonists, columnists and movie and theatrical producers portray radio studios by the call letters "WXYZ" in the mistaken impression that no station possesses this identification tag.

Helpmate

PHIL LORD, radio's foremost delineator of rural life, owes much of his success to one of the lesser characters in his sketches. One who, in addition to her radio characterizations, plays in real life the dual role of Phil Lord's wife and the mother of Phil Lord's two daughters, Jean, three, and Patricia, nine months old.

The young consort of the man who plays old parts was Sophia McCortney, girlhood sweetheart of

Phil Lord. She was already teaching in Plainville, Connecticut, when Phil arrived there, fresh from Bowdoin College to become, at twenty-two years of age, principal of the high school. They married, and two years later renounced school teaching for whatever the metropolis might hold in store for them.

Their migration proved a decided success, for now Phil Lord, still in his twenties, is an outstanding radio personality, while Mrs. Lord plays various parts on both the Goodrich "Uncle Abe and David" program and in the "Sunday Night at Seth Parker's" sketches. In the former she is Hettie Suydensticker and in the latter she is Lizzie Peters, who rattles off the books of the Bible in such spirited fashion.

It is a well known fact that Mrs. Lord's helpful co-operation has been one of the main reasons for Phil's success.



A CUCKOO PROFESSOR

Professor Ambrose J. Weems, Director of the National Broadcasting Company's Mythical Radio Station "KuKu". In real life he is Raymond Knight, Radio's best known humorist, who writes and directs a number of the most popular programs. The Cuckoo Hour is heard each Saturday night at 10.00 o'clock.

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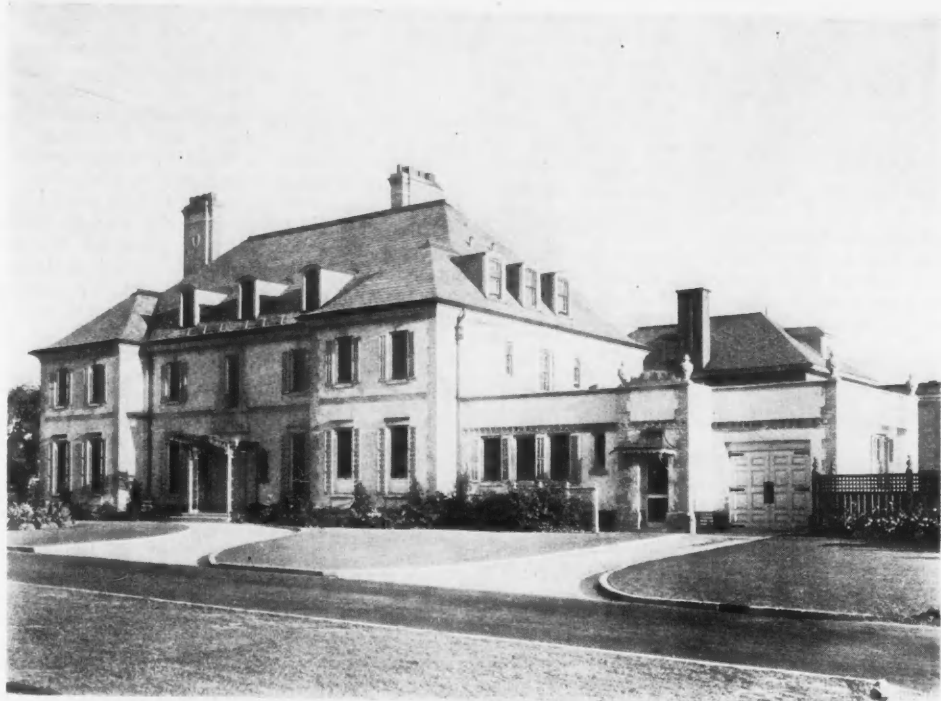
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TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 28, 1931

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE WITH A CONTINENTAL FLAVOR



The approach to the main entrance of the house shows a gracious dignity inspired from French, English and Italian sources.



The southern view is the garden view, a glorious vista of which is seen from the large window on the staircase landing.



The entrance hall is after the Italian manner; paved in black and gold marble. An interesting treatment of the stairwell is the coffered ceiling decorated in blue, grey, and deep ivory.

Beige Stucco

The Residence of Mrs. R. J. Christie, Toronto

JOHN M. LYLE, ARCHITECT

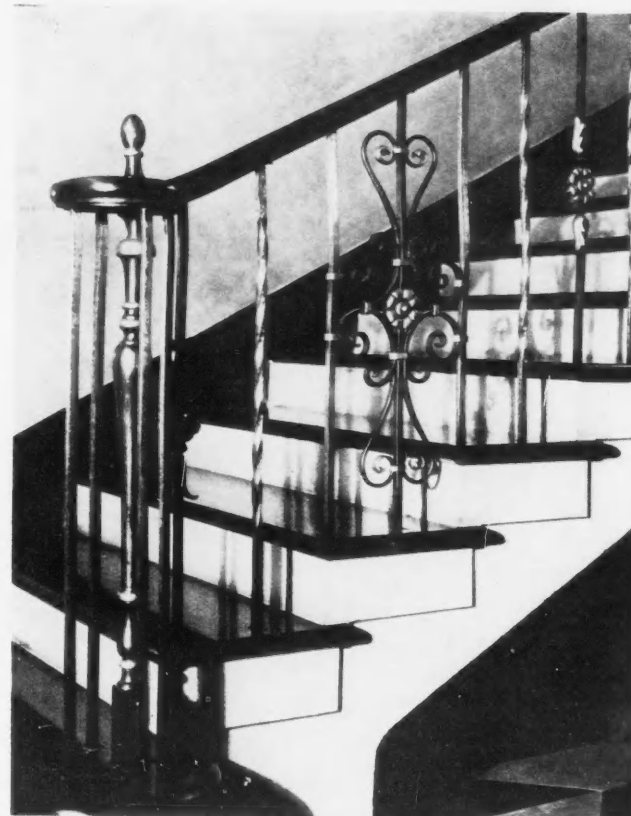
OUR first instructions were—design a beige stucco house with grey-green shutters. We did not wish to copy any particular house or to carry out our designs in any particular set period, rather was it our intention to design a building that would meet the demands of our client as to plan and with the principal rooms laid out with reference to the southern and eastern exposures—the garden being to the south of the house. We, therefore, placed the main entrance, kitchen, butler's pantry and service stairs to the north. The library was placed on the north eastern corner, having the morning sun; the living room was placed on the south east; the large central hall opposite the entrance was flooded with sunshine from a large window at the landing and a vista of the garden was obtained by glass doors at the opposite wall from the main entrance. The dining room was also placed on the south side.

The bedrooms and boudoirs in active use were also placed with reference to a southern exposure, the guest bedroom being to the north.

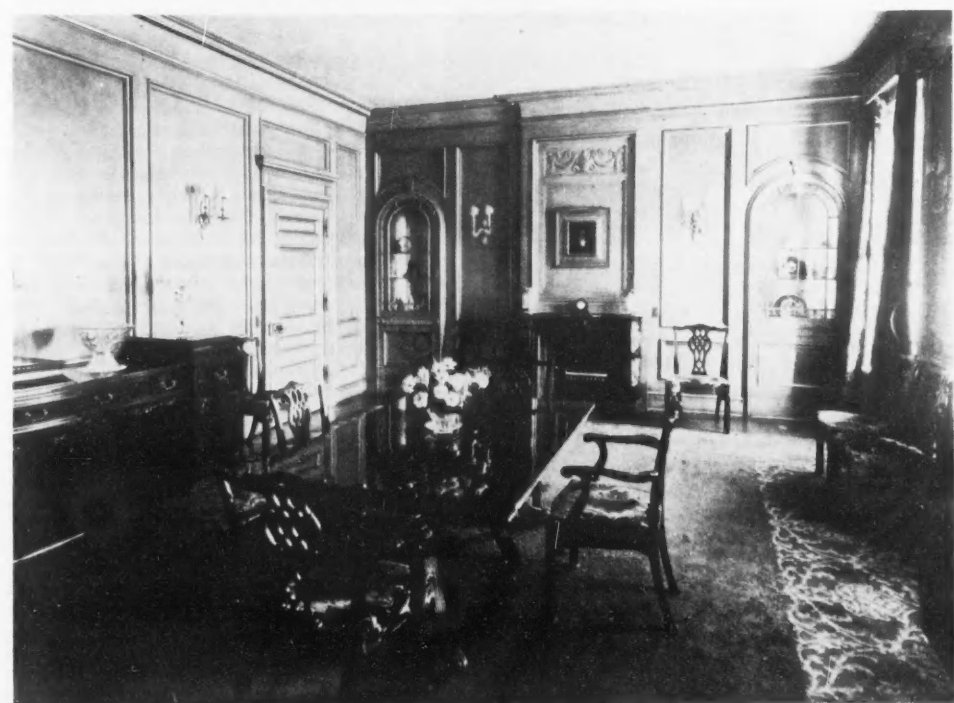
The spirit of both the exterior and interior draws its inspiration from French, English and Italian sources, but in no instance have any rooms or forms been copied from existing buildings.

The entrance hall is paved in black and gold marble laid in the Italian manner. The staircase has black marble treads and wrought iron stair rail with a burnished steel treatment—the ornament relieved in antique gold. The ceiling of this stairwell is coffered in the Italian manner and decorated in blues, greys and deep ivories. On the left of the entrance is the Powder Room, on the right the men's cloak room. The Powder Room is treated in the modern manner with specially designed burnished wrought iron settee and black and gold marble-topped table. The color in this room was taken from an antique Italian blue and gold mirror. The floor is rubber tiled in two shades of

(Continued on Page 20)



The wrought iron stair rail finished to a burnished steel effect relieved by gold is an imposing feature with the black marble treads.



The dining room is delightfully Georgian with the painted walls in two shades of green and antiqued gold touches to the mouldings. The furniture is Chippendale.



A view of the library showing the handsome oak panelling which is finished in an unusually beautiful shade of greyish brown.

Photographs by W. S. Oliphant, Toronto.

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LONDON LETTER

By P. O'D.

BEING the world's greatest clown is a very serious business, as Charlie Chaplin has been finding out for the past week or ten days in London. His professed intention was to revisit the scenes of his youth — over in the dingy streets by Kennington Cross, where the children play in the gutter and the heavily laden motor-trucks go rumbling by in an endless stream, and the policemen work hard every night getting the population (and not merely the male population) home to bed when the "pubs" close. But Charlie seems to have given up very quickly the struggle to see, and to have resigned himself to being seen.

He did manage to visit his old school and spend an hour entertaining the hopeful young ragamuffins who at present occupy its benches. Otherwise Kennington has been closed to him by cheering thousands, through whom he has had to fight his way with a body-

guard of policemen. And he has had to try to recapture the tender and elusive memories of childhood, while hundreds of cameras clicked at him, and dozens of autograph books were held under his nose with pencils attached. It certainly is a warning to comedians not to be as funny as they can—though it is only fair to say that most of them seem very unlikely ever to overdo the business.

As Charlie himself once remarked, "Success can be a very disturbing experience."

And it isn't only the humble who have been mobbing the droll little man with the turned-out feet. The great of the land, from duchesses to actresses and from Ramsay MacDonald to George Bernard Shaw—I don't know whether that is up or down, but you can take it whichever way you like—have been surrounding him with an atmosphere so rarefied that he must at times have found it pretty hard to breathe. There have been dinners



MRS. BEY BURNE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. E. De Hart of Kelowna, whose engagement is announced to Major Allan Lyons of Victoria, former M.P.P. and son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lyons of London, Ont.

—Photo by Bridgman's Studio.

and receptions galore, a week-end at Chequers and a visit with the Astors (how difficult it is to keep Nancy out of the news!) and even

an invasion of the Houses of Parliament, where he nearly stopped the business of the nation for a while. He is reported to have laughed several times while listening to a debate in the House of Commons—probably the first good laugh he has had since he arrived. But even Charlie doesn't know how funny that place can be. You have to be a taxpayer to appreciate it at its drollest.

PEOPLE who met Charlie during his visit have stated that he has become much more mature and serious, and is interested in philosophy and the newest developments of science, and all sorts of highbrow subjects that one does not associate very readily with the famous boots and bowler and the little bamboo cane. But Charlie has been going through enough to make any man serious—it would send most of us to Job and Jeremiah and mournful ruminations on our latter end. Perhaps he will cheer up when he gets back to the peace and quiet of Hollywood and all those nice, reserved people who live and work there. And I'm willing to bet that the next time he decides to visit his old home in England, he will grow a beard and

work his way over on a cattle-boat. Then he may get some real chance to see it. He may even get some sleep.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN may be one of the greatest showmen that ever lived, but we have in London a sculptor who runs him very close, and that is Jacob Epstein. One thinks of sculpture as a dignified and secluded business—probably on account of the size and weight of the stuff sculptors work in. They moil along quietly in their studios pushing gobs of wet clay into position or hacking bits off marble, and then one fine day the opus is stuck up in a public place, and somebody distinguished unveils it. There is a certain amount of mild criticism one way or the other, and soon the statue or memorial simply becomes part of the landscape. Earnest tourists come along once in a while with their little red guide-books to look at it, and nearly everybody else stalks or rides by, hardly aware of its existence. Now and then, of course, a sculptor does start a public rumpus, as the unlucky gentleman did who designed the new Haig Memorial. But that is usually brought about by circumstances beyond his control, and no one regrets it so much as the wretched artist himself. It is generally regarded in artistic circles as a very deplorable affair, and all out of keeping with the decorous traditions of the monumental craft.

Jacob Epstein, however, has no such dignified notions about his art. Certainly he does not seem to suffer from many of the inhibitions which afflict his brother craftsmen. He is, no doubt, a very fine and sincere artist — many good judges go so far as to say, the only living British sculptor with real genius. Far be it from me to set up as a judge in such matters, but I always make a point of going to his exhibitions, and I always get a great deal of pleasure from his portrait busts and smaller pieces. Almost invariably they have an amazing vitality, and very frequently a quite amazing beauty as well—more often his portraits of men than of women. His women may be alive, but he is apt to make them look scrawny and strained. And they don't really look like that—not all of them, anyway — for some are among the recognized beauties of the day. Perhaps they get that look during the sittings, watching the progress of the portrait, and seeing the dreadful things he is doing to their features. But his men are fine—those, at least, who have fine faces to start with—and I shall always remember his Joseph Conrad and his Cunningham Grahame as two of the most superb busts I have ever seen.

But it isn't for such things as these that Epstein is famous. Realizing that art is long and time is short, he is resolved to make a noise in the world right here and now. And he does. He starts a huge and gorgeous row. There is no living artist with such appalling ability to set the critics all trying to shout one another down, and to divide the public — and not only the "arty" public — into armed camps. Every time he gives a show, the papers are full of letters from people who want him to be put in jail and one or other of his statues to be sent to the stone-crusher or the melting pot, and from other people who think he ought to be given gilded laurel-wreaths and all the commissions for the national memorials. And whenever he does put up a piece of sculpture in a public place, those who swarm to see it either become lyrical with enthusiasm, or they bring along aged eggs and vegetables to hurl at it. But it must be admitted that the "anti's" are enormously in the majority.

HE HAS done it again! All London is flocking to his latest exhibition, which opened a week or so ago, not to see the dozen or more really lovely bronzes it contains, but to decide for themselves whether his "Genesis" is the monstrous obscenity it has been called or an immortal masterpiece. It is a huge marble statue of a Mongolian lady without any clothes on, who is very obviously preparing to present the world with another little Mongolian. It is very ugly and very vulgar, but it has a hideous vitality of a not unimpressive sort. I could imagine no possible use for it, except as an advertisement for birth-control. But neither could I see any reason for getting excited about it — my taste and morals being what they are.

It seemed to me, in fact, just one more of Epstein's publicity stunts. He has hurled this two-ton block of marble in the face of the good old British public, just as

(Continued on Page 15)

Vanderbilt..

Morgan...

Astor...

Belmont..

Drexel..

du Pont....

Aristocratic women owe the beauty of their skin to this safe, gentle care

THINK how significant it is that these six aristocratic women, to whom no luxury is ever denied, agree in choosing Pond's in preference to all other beauty aids!

Cost is a matter of complete indifference to these women. Quality is everything. For in their prominent position a perfectly groomed complexion is a social requisite.

They choose Pond's because these four famous preparations are the purest and finest to be had despite their democratic simplicity and modest price. They are marvelous to give the skin the perfect cleansing and protection it must have to keep it always exquisite.

Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, who lives in Paris, says: "Not even the beauty-wise French can make any-

thing to compare with Pond's!"

Lady Violet Astor calls Pond's Method "delightful, practical, effectual." Miss Anne Morgan says: "I have used Pond's for years." Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr. says: "Pond's is wonderful!"

Mrs. Alfred Victor du Pont puts it charmingly. "I use Pond's for four excellent reasons," she says. "The Cold Cream cleanses exquisitely; the Tissues are the best way to remove cold cream I ever found; the Skin Freshener is the perfect mild astringent; the Vanishing Cream is simply indispensable."

Mrs. Morgan Belmont points out with frank good sense, "What needless extravagance to clutter one's dressing table with complicated beauty preparations! Pond's

Tune in on Pond's every Tuesday 5 P.M. E.S.T. Reisman's Orchestra, Society Women, W.E.A.F. and N.B.C. Network.



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Pond's Method — Four swift, simple steps to keep your skin radiant:

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2. Wipe away all cream and dirt with Pond's Tissues, so much softer, more absorbent. Parisian peach color or white.

3. Pat with Pond's Skin Freshener to banish oiliness, close and reduce pores, tone, firm, promote natural color.

4. Smooth on Pond's Vanishing Cream for powder base, protection, exquisite finish. Use it not only on the face, but wherever you powder. Marvelous to keep your hands soft, white and unchapped.

At bedtime: Cleanse face and neck with Cold Cream; remove with Tissues.

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Presently we are going up to RIDPATH'S to select new and more satisfactory objets d'Art to complete our schemes of decoration. By the way! Have you ever been in the Ridpath Galleries and seen for yourself what a wonderful selection of objets d'Art there is to choose from. Choice pieces from the four corners of the earth at reasonable prices.

RIDPATH'S

London Letter

(Continued from Page 14)

the Suffragettes used to heave half-bricks at the windows of Parliament. And there can be no doubt that they have wakened up and are paying attention to him. I'm not sure that it isn't good business. After all, why should sculpture be so darn dignified?

FOR generations back good Canadians have believed and insisted that in hockey and lacrosse Canada had invented and developed the best winter game and the best summer game in the world. But it has taken an awfully long time to convince other nations of the justice of those claims. Even Americans, in spite of their nearness and their characteristic demand for speed in sport, have only in comparatively recent years discovered the thrills and fascination of hockey—of all team games the fastest, the most dramatic, the most continuously exciting. Which goes to show how long it takes a genuinely national game to spread from one country to another. Crazy like ping-pong or midget golf may go around the world in six months, breaking out everywhere like measles or flu, and then succumbing to the great antidote of general boredom. Your real games take longer, but when they come they stay.

All this is by way of preamble to the statement that ice-hockey has at last come to England, has been seen, and has conquered. I say "ice-hockey", because England has a game of hockey of its own, which is played with a ball on the

turf and with curved clubs flat on one side, rather like a cross between a real hockey-stick and a war-club. And a very good game it is, too, and when entered into with genuine enthusiasm quite rough enough to suit any taste. I once took part in a mixed match—in place of a young lady who at the last minute failed to turn up—and I spent the evenings of the next week or so rubbing myself with arnica. I had also a black eye (purple with red and green streaks would be more accurate) where I stopped one shot from a husky young Amazon who would otherwise have probably scored a goal. She said she was very sorry—I hope she meant about my eye.

But now London has developed a real craze for ice-hockey. There are several rinks where you can see a match almost any evening. What's more, they are developing some very good players, too—Englishmen, and not expatriated Canadians. But they have still a lot to learn about the game, as the University of Manitoba team is proving to them just now by taking on their best teams one after the other and trouncing them to the tune of about ten to one. But they are improving steadily, and in a few years the business of beating them will be a very much harder and more interesting one. In the meantime, it is very pleasant for Canadian exiles like myself to be able to drop into a rinkside seat once more, and listen to the pleasant clatter of hockey-sticks and the ring of skates on ice, and see the puck come zigzagging up towards the goal. It isn't so fast or so furious as in the great days at home, and the spectators clap their hands and murmur, "Oh, well played, sir!" instead of jumping up on their chairs and yelling themselves black in the face, but—well, it's a lot better than no hockey at all.

Incidentally, a team of French ladies came over to London a day or so ago and played a team of English ladies for the championship of their respective countries. And a very lively match it was, with fair contestants checking and bumping one another with most unfeminine energy. There was also a good deal of sliding about on the ice on parts of the anatomy not protected by skates. One pleasant touch was that the English goalkeeper—Miss Winifred Brown, the famous airwoman who won the King's Cup last year—did most of her goal-keeping on her knees. It is not a bad idea, in a way—you have, at least, that much less far to fall. But it was not entirely effective, for four shots got past her into the net, while none at all got past the French lady, who did her stopping on her feet. Made-moiselle, however, had very much less to do, for the French team had all the best of the play. Which comes as a bit of a shock to people who have become accustomed to think of French ladies as devoting all their energies to the pursuit of the unelusive male. How sad it is to have to give up these traditional ideas! Now that Chinese ladies are letting their feet grow, we shall probably have them going in for hockey next.



William Chadwick and Dixie Chadwick Wansbrough, children of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Wansbrough, Toronto.
—Photo by Thornton Johnston, Toronto.

ENGLAND is not only getting steadily poorer, thanks to world depression and the dole an' sich, but it is also getting smaller—literally and geographically. All around the coasts you come upon places where the chalk cliffs are crumbling into the sea, and every now and then you are startled to learn that some little village or other is threatening to tumble in with them. A place in Essex with the euphonious name of Walton-on-Naze is the latest. A few days ago a huge chunk of the cliff slid away, leaving half a dozen houses hanging on the edge—some of them with half their foundation-beams projecting over the hungry waves below. Of course, it has the advantage that you don't have to worry about the drains, or how to dispose of the ashes and garbage. But it must be a bit of a nuisance to have to go to bed every night with a life-preserver on, or one end of a rope tied around your waist and the other end fastened to a tree farther inland. So the unfortunate residents have moved out, and are waiting with the cheerful courage of the race for the old home to take a header down among the herrings. It is all very disconcerting, but still the island will probabiv last out our time.

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TORONTO CANADA

Beauty Suggestions

By ISABEL MORGAN

A FEW ideas from hither and yon—some of them merely hints that tell how to do old things in a new way, others deal with new things. We shall begin with a helpful hint about using cream rouge.

It's excellent when you are anxious to have your make-up last for an entire evening, because its freshness does not disappear if one becomes warm. On this account it saves one the bother of constant repairs to the complexion when it shows signs of wear and tear during the evening. Many people do not use it because they find it difficult to apply. Perhaps it is the first time it is tried, but all that is required is a little practice in getting it blended in so that no harsh edges show, and the color tones softly into the skin. The result will be most flattering. The secret of this soft blending is contained in the advice—*be certain the skin is moist when you apply cream rouge*. Dampen it with water or use a skin lotion or a foundation cream before the rouge is applied. Then you will not have the slightest difficulty in producing a softly glowing effect that is entirely natural.

IF YOU are an ultra-fastidious person—and what lovely lady is not—you will not be satisfied until you, too, have tried the following suggestion if you have not done so already. There's a charming person who not only has sachets of the same odor as her perfume which

she tucks into the drawers where her lingerie lays in silken folds, but also has them placed in the folds of snowy bed linen to give it a delicate fragrance. A somewhat sophisticated improvement on the lavender that used to scent grandmothers' linen closets!

ARE you an inveterate traveller? Whether by inclination or necessity, it is a certainty that you have wished for a little brightness, something personal that expressed *you*, to relieve the somewhat impersonal comfort that marks even the most luxurious hotel or state room. A clever batik artist told me the other day that he receives many commissions for small batiks from people who travel much of the time. These batiks—especially when done on silk—fold up into practically nothing and make a brilliant splash of glowing, subdued color when hung on the wall of the most uncompromising room. Then, there is a woman who would be quite lost without an exquisite Paisley shawl without which she never travels. And indeed it does add an exquisite bit of color when tossed over a seat or pinned by the corners on the walls of her temporary abode. She says it stills the odd pang of loneliness when she is very much of a stranger in a strange place.

IF YOU find it necessary to wear eye-glasses and are clever—as of course you are—you either will sell, pawn, give or throw away (according to how you fared in the market) all the earrings you possess. It's sad but true, that eye-glasses and earrings together produce so much glint and glitter and so marked an effect of over-ornamentation, that the wearer is obscured completely from view. And that does not do at all. It is rather a good plan, too, to scrutinize very carefully the effect of other jewellery. Sometimes necklets of the "choker" type when very brilliant, produce the same effect. Usually it is better taste to wear longer neckpieces that do not command too much attention by their brilliancy when glasses are worn.

Sometimes one hesitates to spray her hair with perfume because it may prove too strong. A lovely faint fragrance will cling to the hair if a drop or so of the perfume is applied over the hair brush. This is transferred faintly to the hair when it receives the frequent brushing that is owing every well groomed head of hair.

And speaking of perfumes, one of the most charming little accessories on the market are small perfume atomizers specially made to tuck away in a corner of the handbag. Many of these have the appearance of small jewel-like cigarette lighters.

You simply cannot afford to overlook such important things as the eyes when you don one of the Springtime hats! If the lashes are not all that you might wish them to be, try lending old Mother Nature a helping hand and see what

charming things will result. There are any number of good eyebrow and eyelash creams which if used faithfully over a period of time, will help stimulate the growth of brows and lashes if they are scanty. You can use this in the daytime, also, since it gives an effect of "dewiness" to the eyelids that is most attractive. If you are in the mood for experimenting with new things that Spring usually engenders, you will adore trying one of the liquids that darken the lashes and make them seem thicker and more luxuriant. They are a joy to use when an accent of this kind is required, because they are being made now so that they are waterproof, runproof and smudgeproof. What more could anyone ask for in the interests of permanency?

AND of course you will add to the rest of your eye tricks, an eyebrow brush for training difficult eyebrows and keeping normal ones well groomed. If they are light in color, this can be followed by a discreetly chosen eyebrow pencil. And in the evening, what could be lovelier than a faint touch of eyeshadow along the upper lid? Of course, you won't overdo this because too much of it imparts an appearance of heaviness and tiredness that is aging. You blend it on as you do rouge, starting from the center of the lid close to the lashes and proceeding outward. Brown eyeshadow is effective in minimizing the bulge of prominent eyes, while blue or gray on the upper lids gives them a luminous look that is exceedingly attractive.

In Southern Ireland

THE charms of Ireland have been sung often enough by her poets; but Ireland, herself, has been rather neglected by the tourist from Canada. For some years, the political unrest in Ireland was such that visitors decided to spend their holidays in more peaceful realms. That trouble, however, seems to have subsided; and the Irish Free State and the Kingdom of Northern Ireland appear to have agreed to disagree on certain matters. Certainly, Ireland seems to be enjoying a more tranquil season than she has known for many years; and the world is glad that it should be so. The Irish are not an unpopular race, and the friends of that distressful country are pleased that a land so beautiful should have peace within her borders.

Assuredly, the South of Ireland gives a surfeit of loveliness in lake and sea and glen. There is not a more beautiful district in the British Isles than the lakes of Killarney. The climate, too, is mild and soft, though its dampness at certain seasons is somewhat enervating. It is not surprising, when we consider the almost constant showers, that we find in the south and the west, that the most flourishing industries should be found in the north of Ireland. To these showers, however, may be attributed the verdancy of the land, for the Irish insist that there is no green like the velvet sod in Phoenix Park of Dublin. The gardens of Ireland are justly celebrated, for there is ever a dewy freshness on the Irish rose. Then, if you are in search of beauty spots, you cannot afford to ignore the land of Killarney and Cork.

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—Wide World Photo.

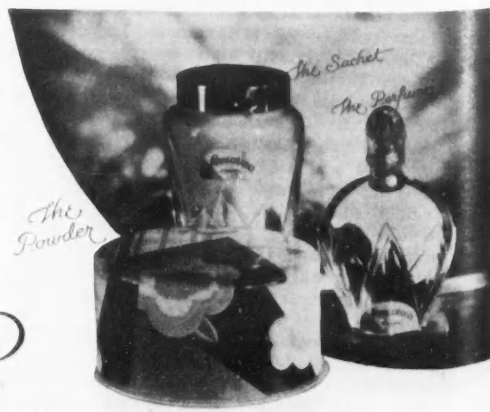
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Week-End Notes

The "Scientific" Home—Dressing the Boy

By MARIE-CLAIRE

AMONG those who try to do more with the season of Lent than simply take advantage of the better fresh fish for sale on Fridays, it is a not uncommon practice, I understand, to try a little improving reading. To such, though indeed late in season, I come with a suggested volume that may mean much, even more perhaps than it has to me. Its attractive title is "The Home Maker and Her Job", and it was first published in 1927, in the United States of America. A scientific turn of mind is not the sole characteristic necessary for its enjoyment.

It is just possible that you have not yet got round to doing it, but here you will learn that a good homemaker's first job is to chart the family, henceforward called "the group" in order to see what every member of the household's share in the home best can be. To do this you can, indeed you are urged to adopt "The Functional Chart used by Scientific Management in Industry". To us this appears a nice innocuous design of five circles joined by squiggly lines above a line called "Planning" and five more below one called "Performing", and the name of the fellow you fancy will make a good "adjuster", "worker", or "instructor" is put into a circle so marked. If you haven't ten people to play with, though mark you the baby can be included, you apparently repeat yourself in another circle. Not yet, however, are we ready to go to work. You should now have a psychological test to see which workers should be assigned to tasks requiring accuracy but not speed, and which to speed but not accuracy. If you aren't very good at devising tests yourself you will be relieved to know that "methods of testing as used in industry can easily be procured". One "consists simply of a number of inverted flat-topped thimbles and a perforated board into which these thimbles fit. The object is to put the thimbles into the holes in the quickest and simplest way possible; the time and method used are noted." (The tendency to turn this into a parlor game, especially among the younger members of any group, is to be deplored, and should of course be nipped in the bud.) There are emotional and stability tests, too, when you get going extensively into these test matches and we are assured "any careful observer can hold these although they are primarily the work of the psychiatrist."

Having now graded the intellects of your group, and presumably eliminated the absolute morons, let us advance to the work of the home. "Bed-making," we read, "should consist of studies of bed-making in the winter when only certain hours and certain members of the family are available, and when heavier beds and bedding are used than in the summer. These studies will be full of useful data to the group when under summer conditions it is free for a longer time in the morning, and when beds and bedding are lighter." Dusting, on the other hand, should "be divided into zones according to height." If you can still use pink car tickets you take care of the legs of the chairs and those horrid spots behind the radiators. Here very properly we branch off into the study of "posture" with standards furnished by a society, new to this reader at least, called "The American Posture League".

The author is only at her bright best, however, when she reaches the chapter of "Reminder Files" and "Calendar Whens". These, we are told, "lead to careful group planning" and we can well believe it. The "Group Calendar When" shows plainly marked the dates when the group as a whole are of a mind to celebrate something like Mother's Birthday, paying the taxes, or packing for the country. Engaging little hints are thrown out of the delights for the individual in carrying out the same idea "by laying out in his own diary-notebook his personal plans for years ahead". How we wish this had been suggested to us years ago. The notebook would make such good reading today!

The Reminder File is used by the individual as well as the group and has several variations. One form of it should hang near the telephone containing a list of the day's engagements of each in the group, who should sign it off as they come in or out. This should make those of us who now have difficulty in remembering to take

our Easton's Syrup after each meal feel awful. The General File, in charge of "a young member of the group", contains the day's reminders for each, distributed each morning by this willing little one, "the empty envelope then being carefully replaced at the back of the file." One is urged to carry blanks in one's notebook to jot down reminders as they occur, parking them later in the General File. (Inserting Reminders for the other fellow is of course to be discouraged.) "No home," says the author enticingly, "is too small to profit by the use of the Reminder File." Surely this is very encouraging. If it weren't for having to depend on the youngest member of our group replacing that envelope we might attempt one ourselves.

Even an incomplete summary does scant justice to a book which is real and very earnest, and to one reader at least makes the grave seem an admirable goal. "Home-making," declares the author, "is the finest job in the world, to make it interesting, that's our job!" She has certainly done what she could.

FOR my sins I have lately been obliged, or perhaps I should say for my sweet disposition I have lately been privileged to attend a recital staged by the very youthful pupils of a well known teacher of the pianoforte. It isn't my purpose to describe the feelings of an adult at one of these affairs, for most of us have our own memories and as has been well said, "the heart knoweth its own bitterness". No, it's not the amazing sameness of all the tinkling little tunes, or the agony of the performer and her audience over the irretrievably lost chord, and the

withdrawal in tears on the part of one infant prodigy, not even the happy scene at the close when the prizes are presented that I wish to discuss. It's the way we dress Canadian children. Out of some thirty children, every one of whom played a little piece, may they all be forgiven, perhaps five were what anyone interested in clothes would consider intelligently and smartly turned out.

In buying children's clothes it should be admitted at once that the best models are English. The English child is the best dressed in the world. A sturdy simplicity marks all their clothes, which are distinguished by the absence of fussy detail so rampant in those of the French, and the curiously ugly proportions that distinguish most of the American. We have only to compare the photographs in any three English, French, and American magazines to see this is true. Little boys can begin to wear unlined grey English flannel shorts and jacket, with a soft colored shirt-blouse and four in hand tie almost as soon as they forsake rompers. This makes a formal enough outfit for any function it is their infant duty to attend, from kindergarten closing to a wedding. For knockabout wear, shorts and a soft colored jersey with a polo collar or a square neck is undoubtedly the smartest garb of all for any age up to seven or eight. Our climate being what it is, when boys have passed the gaiter stage—they wear them to match their coats, with shorts and socks until they are about five or six — warmth necessitates knickers buttoned at the knee, with golf stockings. These look well on little fellows if they are of tweed, with a matching jersey. If the lad is big for his age he has however already broken into suits. The usual American suit jacket is a deplorable garment made like a belted Norfolk, uncertain of its parentage. The jacket should of course be the three button sacque, and it may have a real matching waistcoat, or be

(Continued on Page 21)

KEEP YOUR SKIN HEALTHY IN 6 VITAL PLACES WATCH IT GROW..

says Frances Ingram

YOUR skin can be so clear, so satiny smooth and soft and young—if only you will use my Milkweed Cream and my special method to keep your skin healthy!

For Milkweed Cream is a marvelous corrective for the complexion. When you use it, you will understand my enthusiasm—you will see how its delicate oils cleanse the skin exquisitely and how its special toning ingredients help the health of skin as no other cream possibly can.

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First apply Milkweed Cream generously upon your skin (preceded by bathing with warm water and pure soap if your skin is oily). Leave it on for a moment to penetrate the pores. Then carefully pat off every bit. Next, apply a fresh and lighter film of Milkweed Cream and with upward and outward strokes pat gently into the skin at the six places starred on my mannequin.

All drug or department stores have Milkweed Cream—50c and \$1. If you have any special questions on skin care, send for my booklet, "Why Only a Healthy Skin Can Stay Young," or tune in on "Through the Looking Glass with Frances Ingram," Tuesday 10:15 A.M., on CKGW, Toronto.



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- ★ THE THROAT — To keep your throat from flabbiness, cover with a film of Milkweed and smooth gently downward, ending with rotary movement at base of neck.
- ★ THE NECK — To prevent a sagging chin and a lined neck, stroke with fingertips covered with Milkweed from middle of chin toward the ears and patting firmly all along the jaw contours.
- ★ THE SHOULDERS — To have shoulders that are blemish-free and firmly smooth, cleanse with Milkweed Cream and massage with palm of hand in rotary motion.

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At 20, at 40 or at 55
"pink tooth brush"
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AT ANY age, the slightest tinge of "pink" upon your tooth brush should be a direct warning to you. It means that your gums are bleeding—that they are dangerously soft and flabby.

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"Sometimes. She had only twenty-six candles on her fortieth birthday cake last night."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

SEVERAL of the smart luncheons and dinners over the week-end in Toronto were enlivened by chatter concerning a most interesting project that will attract social attention throughout the Dominion. Having "crossed my heart and hoped to die" before I tell, now it can't be told, but soon it will be divulged—and then...? Well—then Burke's Peerage will be the handbook of the sporting smart set flocking Englandwards!

Apropos of flocks and England, Canadian friends of "Fruity" Metcalfe—formerly an equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—are sending amusing congratulations to the debonair father of twins. This pair of girls was christened recently Davina Naldera and Linda Mary. The godparents were Lord Westmorland, the Duchess of Rutland, Sir Clive Wigram, Lady Astor and two American friends of Lady Alexandra Metcalfe. "Linda Mary" certainly sounds Southern, but "Davina" surely is the feminine version of "David" and doubtless was chosen by Major Metcalfe after his royal friend.

Another London christening (new young things are timely Spring topics) of Dominion-wide moment was that of wee Diana Elizabeth, whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. Julian Piggott and whose godparents are Mr. Henry Hunloke, Lady Thomas and Lady Mount Stephen—that charming old lady whom Canadians at home rarely hear about as she has a horror of publicity but whose handsome house in Carlton Gardens, often honoured by the Queen, welcomes many distinguished Canadians. Mrs. Piggott was the former Margaret MacKenzie, of Government House, Victoria. Mr. Piggott, who is now in Canada on a business trip, was in Toronto last week when Mr. Home Smith gave a dinner for him at his fascinating home out Kingsway where the great living room with its high vaulted ceiling has the curiously unlike attributes of a studio and a chapel!

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Snively's log cabin—near the Summit Golf Club—has two amusing minstrel galleries beneath its high raftered roof. This idea little Skiing Box has miles and miles of ski trails round it where last week-end the snow lay two feet deep, yet only eighteen miles further south the crocuses were out and the city sang of spring. Captain D'Egville was up from Lucerne to make one of a jolly house-party which ended up in town with a Sunday night supper at Colonel and Mrs. Ewart Osborne's.

Gwynneth and Elizabeth Osborne were telling me of that very fancy affair the Toronto Skating Club put on at Belleville for the Rotary Club who stage-managed their one hundred guests with spectacular success. In the first place they went down on a "special". They arrived to find the new Belleville arena with almost as large an ice-surface as the one here... a dinner and a supper-dance (the former at the Quinte and the latter at the Belleville Club) formed part of the programme... and finally—such service! three sleeping-cars were placed on a siding right next to the hotel that night and on the wings of the morning they were sped home again!

The bad news—that generally travels quickly—has just now come over the phone to me of Mr. George Beardmore's serious accident in Aiken. I was to have had tea with Mrs. Fiske at "Chudleigh" to-day, but the news—which we trust will be more hopeful by the time this is published—must have quite stunned his faithful staff as well as his devoted sister and countless friends, for he has had his butler for forty-five years and several of the maids for over twenty years! "Chudleigh" within its great stone walls, has a social tradition rare in Toronto; its suite of crimson-carpeted reception rooms has entertained all visiting celebrities; New Years innumerable have been danced in annually by hundreds of guests; its bachelor host, the master in pink, had a happy way of saying to his friends when they thanked him for a party, "I gave it, but you made it"; and now by the tragic irony of fate this noted horseman, intrepid in the hunting-field, meets with a motor accident!

Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt came in for a quiet cup of tea at



MISS JEAN McMURRICH
Debutante daughter of Mrs. Temple McMurrich, Toronto.

the Eglinton Hunt on Saturday. The latter, if likened to a flower, looked as exquisite as a camellia, so pearl-like was her complexion against her black ensemble. Mrs. Kenneth Forbes was in black, too, but with a jaunty jacket of white fur and with the absolute chic of the *Champs Elysees* was the purple plaid tweed worn by Mrs. Clarke Ashworth.

Mr. Scott Griffin was watching his daughter Margaret playing a brisk game of polo and among the interested spectators was Mrs. Montgomery of Cobourg, for whom a delightful dinner had been given the previous night. Mr. Alfred Beardmore, who had been having a stiff game of bowls, was telling me of the stag luncheon he was giving the following day for a popular out-of-town visitor, and among others with whom we were chatting in the lounge were Mrs. Charlie Temple, Mrs. Fiske, who was remarking how pleased Lady Kingsmill was over the engagement of her son, Grange, to Patricia Fosbery, Dr. D. King Smith, Miss Susan Ross, Colonel and Mrs. Vaux Chadwick, Mr. Reginald Forneret, Mrs. Rex Nicholson, Colonel Norman Perry and Miss Ella Northgrave.

NEWS comes this week from two of Toronto's most distinguished "old boys", though old in distinction only. Lord Greenwood has been holidaying at Rapallo where Lady Greenwood was recuperating, but their debutante daughter, Angela, has foregone the Italian sun for the sterner course of domestic science which has succeeded her art course. Lady Greenwood is a clever artist herself as a beautifully carved and painted chair in Lord Greenwood's study, testifies.

Sir Alexander MacKenzie, who was a visitor here during the winter, has taken a villa in Florence which dates from Savonarola! Sir Alexander and Lady MacKenzie (who is a daughter of the late Hon. S. H. Blake) sailed from England for Italy, where they say they are going to stay till the sun chases them away which no doubt will be well on into the early summer as Sir Alexander is accustomed to torrid weather after years spent in Brazil where he performed what is paramount to miracles in the magnificent accomplishments of the Brazilian Traction Light & Power Co.

One of the vice-presidents of the Women's Musical Club, Miss Kathleen MacLennan is niece of Sir Alexander. Mrs. Edmund Boyd was elected President at the last meeting of this Club when Mr. Ernest Seitz played brilliantly to an audience that included Mrs. Miller Lash, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Mrs. Douglas Warren, Mrs. Eric Armour, Mrs. Arthur Grasett, Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mrs. Hamilton Cassels, Mrs. Douglas Hallam, Mrs. Horace Hunter, Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mrs. R. Inglis, Miss Eleanor Snelgrove, Mrs. E. C. Hara and Mrs. Erichsen Brown, who was with her daughter Gwethalyn, which is the pretty Welsh spelling of Gwendolyn.

Mrs. Frank MacKelcan later entertained at a jolly party from which her guests were loath to leave for not only is her house stimulating with mementoes of personages who have been her guests but the ingredients of "Frozen

Rye" is one of the most engrossing subjects ever discussed at a tea-party. And there were sweet-bread sandwiches and mounds of popovers and if we had seen any of those little French sausages we would have quite imagined it was another banquet like Lord Cowdray recently gave in Sussex at the ball for his son, John Pearson, whose sister was in Canada recently.

And Mrs. Gordon Finch was wearing long fancy black gloves which I hear Mrs. Ralph Glyn (whose late husband, Lord Long's son, was at Rideau Hall with the Duke of Connaught) was wearing recently in London. The latter's were studded with brilliants right up to the elbow! Mrs. Fred Banting, vivacious as ever, was thrilled at Lord Moynehan speaking over the radio; Mrs. E. F. Garrow was telling me her experiences in the Soup Kitchen which she organized last winter by private subscription and which fed no less than 1,500 hungry souls per week; Mrs. F. Aylesworth and Mr. Wadsworth were naming for me all the artistic set who included Mr. "Dickie" Wagner, Mr. Reginald Stewart, Dorothy Stevens, Dr. Ernest MacMillan (who is to be the guest conductor at that gala evening concert which the Toronto Symphony Orchestra is giving on April 7th, when the eminent French violinist, Leon Zighera, will play), Luigi von Kunits, Ronald McRae and pretty Miss Mabel Henderson. But the music of the spheres created such an exalted atmosphere that I felt more at home among the interesting books in Mr. Fred MacKelcan's "den" where Nella Jefferis and I sneaked off with Mrs. Nesbitt, who is such a fascinating raconteur.

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett and his sister, Miss Mildred Bennett, held their annual Conservative dinner in the Chateau Laurier for the Conservative members of Parliament and their wives and daughters. The host and hostess received 220 guests.

The drawing room, where the reception was held previous to the dinner, was bright with bowls of spring flowers and greenery. Dinner was served in the ball room with dancing later in the Jasper Room. The tables for dinner were most attractive with pale green linen cloths, green crystalware and white candles. Miss Bennett was charming in a crisp white taffeta frock, made on simple lines and unadorned. She wore pearls.

Lady Kingsmill, of Ottawa, was hostess at an informal week-end tea in honor of her son, Mr. Grange Kingsmill and Miss Patricia Fosbery, whose marriage takes place this week. Mrs. D. L. McKeand, Mrs. Harry Crerar, Mrs. Britton Francis and the Misses McLeod Clark, presided at the attractive tea table, and those assisting were Mrs. Gordon McLennan, Miss Jocelyn Chapman, Miss Marjorie Borden, Mrs. Arthur Bourinot and Miss Diana Kingsmill.

The marriage of Naomi Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Herbert Molson, to Mr. Norman L. C. Mather, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. C. Mather, took place at half-past four o'clock, at Christ Church Cathedral, the Very Rev. Arthur Carlisle, Dean of Montreal, officiating. Dr. A. E. Whitehead rendered the wedding marches, and in addition to numbers especially requested played Bonnet's "Chrysan-

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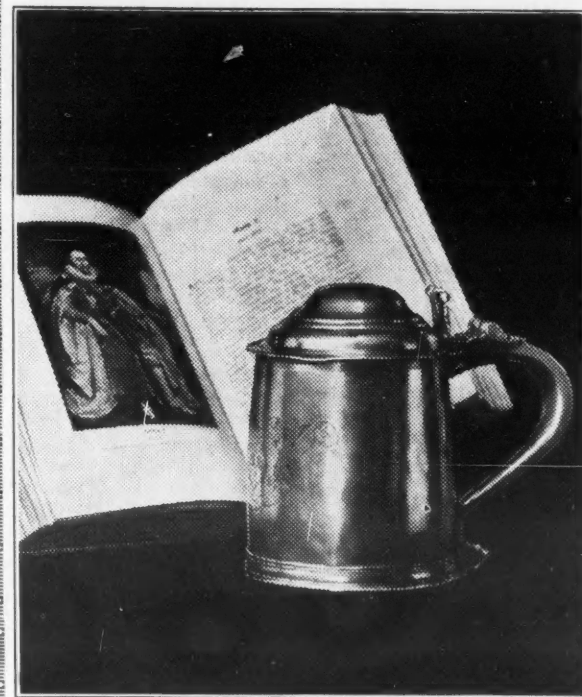


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1606

In 1606, King James I. was on the Throne of England; Shakespeare was writing his immortal plays; Guy Fawkes had tried the year before to blow up the House of Parliament; the Authorized Version of the Bible was being prepared.

The above notable example of the silversmiths' art was made in the year 1606—over three hundred years ago. It is still in good condition, and will continue to be a treasured heirloom for centuries to come.

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themum Song" and "Intermezzo on an Irish Air", by Stanford. During the signing of the register a solo, "O Perfect Love", was sung by Mrs. F. Parker. The candle lit altar and chancel banked with calla lilies and standards of cybotium ferns and the aisles adorned with the same flowers formed a background of springlike loveliness. Standards of Easter lilies and bronze snapdragons were banked about the pulpit and lectern and steps leading to the chancel, and bunches of the same blooms marked the guest pews, alternating with tall candelabra placed along the main aisle.

The bride whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of ivory satin fashioned in simple lines with long-sleeved bodice and pep-um at the high waist line, the

skirt circular, the court train, heavily embroidered with rhinestones and pearls, falling from the shoulders. Her veil of ivory tulle was worn in cap effect, adorned at either side with clusters of orange blossoms, worn by her grandmother on her wedding day, which was caught with pearl ornaments. She wore slippers of white satin and carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and lilies-of-the-valley.

The five bridal attendants, the bride's sister, Mrs. H. C. MacDougall, as matron-of-honor, and the bridesmaids, Miss Persis Seagram, of Toronto; Miss Beatrice Eberts, Miss Caro Molson, cousin of the bride, and Miss Peggy Roaf, of Vancouver, cousin of the bridegroom, were gowned alike in maize georgette, the long skirts fashioned

in two tiers, the upper one of which forms a point in both back and front, the bodices having coats of the georgette made with three-quarter length sleeves finished with a band of kolinsky. They wore small straw hats of a matching shade trimmed with ribbon in the same tones, crepe de chine slippers to match, and carried arm bouquets of Johanna Hill roses and pale blue irises.

Mr. H. C. MacDougall acted as best man for Mr. Mather, and the ushers were Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, Gentleman Cadet Murray G. Mather, brother of the bridegroom, Mr. David S. Yuile, Mr. Hartland Molson, brother of the bride; Mr. Kenneth Tremaine, of Shawinigan Falls; Mr. Richard Price, of Quebec; Mr. George Guthrie, of Ottawa, and Mr. Walter Gordon, Mr. Donald Matthews and Mr. Stuart Osler, all of Toronto.

Mrs. Molson, the bride's mother, wore an ensemble of crepe Elizabeth and pointe d'Alencon lace fashioned with a coat of the lace trimmed with sable, a hat of brown straw and slippers in matching tones; her arm bouquet composed of rapture roses. Mrs. Mather, mother of the bridegroom, wore a gown of beige lace with matching straw hat, and carried a bouquet of Talisman roses.

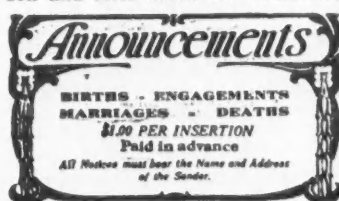
Mrs. William Markland Molson, great-aunt of the bride, wore a gown of black flat crepe and lace and a black hat. Other aunts of the bride attending the wedding were Mrs. Walter Molson, wearing a black chiffon Patou model gown, with a large black straw hat; Mrs. Kenneth Molson, gowned in bronze colored lace with a large matching picture hat of lace and a corsage bouquet of orchids; and Miss Mabel Molson in a gown of brown and green flowered silk with a brown hat and coat.

The reception following the ceremony was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 3517 Ontario Avenue, where the decorations were composed of various spring flowers, the bride's table in the dining room being centred with white lilacs and Johanna Hill roses. Later the bride and bridegroom left for Washington, where they will spend a few days before sailing from New York at the end of the week for the Continent. The bride travelled in a gown of pale beige crepe de chine, worn under a cloth coat of the same shade, trimmed with summer ermine, with a hat of brown straw and beige kid pumps, carrying a beige leather bag. On their return they will reside at 14 Richelieu Place.

The out-of-town guests included, Major-General the Hon. Hugh Havelock McLean, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick; Mr. and Mrs. C. Jackson Booth, Mr. Cuthbert Scott, of Ottawa; the Hon. E. A. and Mrs. Dunlop, the Misses Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hendrie, the Misses Riete and Eddie Cosby, Mr. Graham Cassels, Miss Elsie Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot L. Matthews, and the Misses White, all of Toronto; Mrs. J. H. Price, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Price, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dobell, of Quebec; Mrs. David Fraser, of Lancaster, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. William Hart, of Kingston; and Mr. and Mrs. Stinson Thompson, of Hamilton, Ont.

The main events of this Lenten week in Toronto were afternoon teas. Mrs. William Finlayson and Mrs. Edward A. Dunlop were hostesses to a large gathering of Parliamentary friends. Mrs. Finlayson was smartly gowned in a wine shade crepe romaine, and Mrs. Dunlop wore black velvet with deep yoke of Alencon lace. Mrs. Henry, wife of the Prime Minister, wore a gown of black velvet made on long lines and trimmed with eyelet embroidery. The brilliant green of St. Patrick's Day lent a spring-like color to the attractive rooms.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson and Mrs. William D. Black presided at the tea table, which was centred with a large bowl of calla lilies and budleia. A few of the pretty assistants were Miss Mary and Miss Mabel Dunlop, Miss Mary Finlayson and Miss Elizabeth Hamilton.



ENGAGEMENTS
Mrs. Geo. Wright, announces the engagement of her daughter Jessie Ellen to Mr. Frank Evans of Montreal, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Evans, Toronto. The marriage to take place in April.

MARRIAGES
McMurtry Falls—On Saturday, March 21st, at Bishop Strachan School Chapel, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Broughall, Kathleen Marie Falls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Falls, to Mr. Ulysses Bruce McMurtry, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McMurtry.

who looked after the many guests, amongst whom were Mrs. William D. Ross, Lady White, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. David Dunlap, Mrs. J. E. Elliott, Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnut, Mrs. McGregor Young, Mrs. Herbert Bruce and many others.

Mrs. G. Hunter Ogilvie, wife of the Sergeant-at-Arms, was another tea hostess who entertained in honor of the members of the Legislature and their wives. Calla lilies, tulips and daffodils brought an atmosphere of Spring to the drawing room and dining room. Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mrs. Fred Banting and Mrs. Grant Peplar presided at the tea and coffee urns and were assisted by the Misses Dowsley and Miss Mary Ogilvie.

Then up to Brampton motored the wives of the Cabinet Ministers and of some of the out-of-town members of the provincial parliament to an afternoon reception given by Colonel Bartley Bull and Mr. Duncan Bull. Spring flowers everywhere greeted the visitors who were received by Mrs. William Gibson and Mrs. R. O. MacKay, sisters of the hosts. Mrs. T. L. Kennedy and Mrs. J. H. C. Waite presided at the tea table which was bright with many yellow flowers.

And an evening reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Anthony S. Foster in their lovely home "Daw-almar", in Forest Hill Village, for members of the United Empire Loyalists. Mrs. Foster wore a charming gown of beige lace and a very pretty thought was her bouquet of forget-me-nots, which was indicative of the U.E.L.'s loyalty. Major and Mrs. McLean Howard and Mr. H. W. D. Foster assisted in looking after the guests.

Miss Marjory Waugh is arriving shortly and will be in town for a few days on her way to join her mother, Mrs. J. C. Waugh, and Miss Constance Waugh, in British Columbia, where she will spend Easter.

Lady Nanton with her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Bircher, and Master Paul Bircher have arrived home from Montreal. Lady Nanton just missed seeing her son-in-law, Mr. Lorne Cameron, who has been staying with Mr. Paul Nanton for a few days on business.



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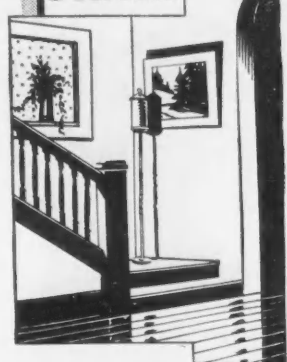
that is sealed in rigid steel. There is not a single moving part to Electroflux. Not a speck of machinery. And hence no chance for noise to develop. No vibration. No wear. Think what such perfect simplicity means to you as time goes on.



THE
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Montreal St. Catharines

An Economical Wall Finish



WALPAMUR the famous flat finish for walls and ceilings is economical, because it is so easy to apply that a little goes a long way.

You have a choice of the most delightful shades, that dry with an eggshell bloom. It has a soft light-diffusing effect, and makes a lovely background for your household treasures.

It is permanent, washable and fire-resisting, and looks equally well on a wide variety of surfaces.

Consult your decorator or dealer. Ask him for a shade card, or write to us direct.

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CLEANS AS WELL AS POLISHES



YOU can't get good results with a poor wax—and you cannot get a good wax unless it contains good quality ingredients. That is why you, too, should use HAWES'. Ask for it by name.

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Edward Hawes & Co., Limited
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BE SURE IT'S HAWES'

FOR REAL QUIETNESS



Perfect Personal Privacy

There's no wall tank to cause a noisy, embarrassing flush. The T-N with its extremely quiet action, permits perfect privacy in the use of the bathroom. A boon when guests are present.

Your plumber has all T-N information at his finger tips. Telephone him. Ask for a rough estimate.

The
T-N
TOILET

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The Residence of J. R. McDougall, Esq., Red Path Crescent, Montreal, which is the subject of this week's plan. Architect, A. T. Galt Durnford, Montreal.

CANADIAN HOUSE PLANS

No. 4---Small But Roomy

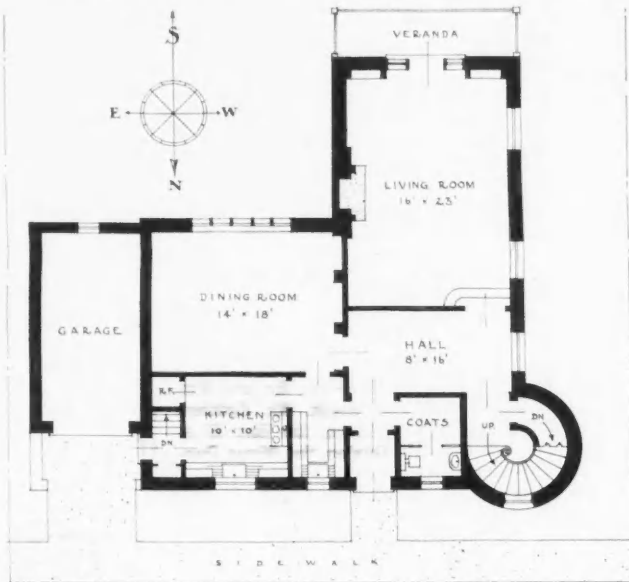
A. T. GALT DURNFORD, ARCHITECT, MONTREAL

FROM external appearances one would call this house a small house and yet, on a closer examination, it will be found that it has an extraordinary amount of accommodation. The rooms, as shown on the accompanying ground floor plan, are of a very fair size. The living room is 16 ft. by 23 ft. while the dining room is 14 ft. by 18 ft. The sun streams into the dining room for breakfast and lunch and into the living room all day. Both rooms have an unobstructed view over the city, while, off the living room, there is a verandah for the summer weather. In the basement one finds double and single maids' rooms with bath between, together with a servants' sitting room, store rooms, etc. On the first floor is the owner's suite, consisting of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom, with ample cupboard and dresser space. A sitting room with a fireplace, a spare bedroom, two family bedrooms and a bathroom opening off the hall comprise the remainder of this floor. The attic is unfinished but has space for additional bedrooms. Thus it is, from the outside, the house is really a trifle deceiving as to its actual size.

THE general characteristics of the outside are taken partly from the old stone houses of Quebec and partly from those of Northern France. The tower motif is not unlike that seen on the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, nor unlike the two old martello towers standing in the grounds of the Seminaire de St. Sulpice, Montreal. The whole scheme has been treated in a very informal manner. The front entrance door is of very simple design while the lamp over it has been carried out to harmonize with remainder of the exterior.

The rough texture of the stonework, some of which was excavated from the basement during construction, has been softened by the heavy mortar parging which has been applied. This finish is typical of the old stonework of Quebec and has a definite attractive character. The roof is a mixture of dark grey and black slate which harmonizes with the gray of the stonework.

accompanying photograph shows a view from the living room, through the hall to the stair tower. The walls and woodwork of the living room are painted a soft grey green, the hall, papered above a cream dado and the stair tower painted a sunlight cream. A rather startling departure from the balance of the house was carried out in the dining room. This room is done in the



THE interior treatment is somewhat along the same general lines as is found on the exterior. The tops of the doors have been given a flat arch which is French in character, while the doors themselves, are very simply panelled. The vestibule floor is laid with colored slate flagging, the remainder of the house being oak stained and waxed a dark brown. The

"moderne" manner. White rubber tiles with black border are laid on the floor, while the walls and ceiling are painted white. The furniture is black and the table and sideboard are topped with lined mirror. The lighting is concealed and throws rays on ribbed mouldings on the walls, the whole giving a very interesting effect. Many house owners are not in sympathy with this new school of decoration but it is undoubtedly making marked advances in Europe and the United States. Wall paper has been used with very good effect in the bedrooms, which perhaps is unusual, as the trend has been for some time to paint the walls and ignore the many and attractive designs which can now be obtained in wall papers today.

Beige Stucco

(Continued from Page 13)

powder blue. The wood trim is painted a mottled powder blue to tone in with the color in the mirror frame. The walls are gold paper on which have been painted panelled lines with shell ornament—also in two shades of powder blue.

The Library is in oak which has a beautiful cast of greyish brown—this effect being obtained by a special treatment with Wonderlac as a base. The color scheme in this room is low-toned yellows and browns to tone in with the oak.

The Living Room is panelled to the ceiling in Ontario white pine and specially treated to give depth of color and a patina to the surface of the wood.

The Dining Room is panelled to the ceiling and painted two shades of green and the ornament and certain of the mouldings are antiqued in a soft gold.

Mrs. Christie's boudoir and bedroom are both treated in a beautiful shade of robin's egg blue with this floor are soft grey-green and antique glazing—the boudoir being low-toned ivory—in each case the a panelled room. color of the bedroom has been carried into the bathroom walls.

Charming staircase and hall arrangement in Mr. McDougall's house.

MODERNIZE your country kitchen TOO with a LYNN



THE old wood and coal stove is a forgotten nightmare in your city home. Why not in your country home as well?

You can do it without changing your present fixtures—install a LYNN.

No noise, soot or odor. Uses cheap furnace oil 38-40 test

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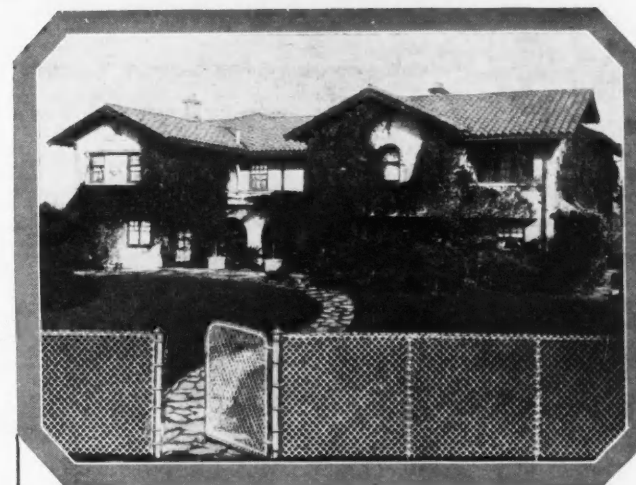
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SOLVE YOUR HEATING PROBLEM—BANISH DIRT AND INCONVENIENCE

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RED ROSE TEA

"is GOOD tea"



WITH SPRING AROUND THE CORNER NOW IS THE TIME TO PLAN IMPROVEMENTS

Soon you will experience that spring-time urge to beautify your lawns or gardens. Perhaps you will change your rose garden, or set out a long wanted bed of perennials or make some other improvement.

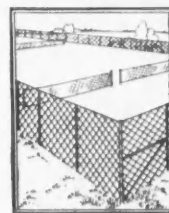
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Give your grounds this lifetime protection. Build now before the tender shoots push through and when immediate installation can be made.

We will gladly send you full details, samples and prices of Frost Chain Link Estate Fence. Write today.



Frost Chain Link Fence



Frost Chain Link Fence



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Enclosures, half-enclosures and backstops that provide a lifetime of repair-free service. Neat in design and made of unbreakable chain link fabric... heavily galvanized after weaving... with hot galvanized steel posts. Frost Chain Link Tennis Nets also supplied. These nets are indestructible and need never be taken down.

A fence for every site where beauty and dignity are desired. Made of extra strong steel, constructed for a lifetime of service. This artistic fence never deteriorates in appearance or strength. Made in heights to suit every purpose.

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ful shade of robin's egg blue with this floor are soft grey-green and antique glazing—the boudoir being low-toned ivory—in each case the a panelled room. color of the bedroom has been carried into the bathroom walls.



IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN

A novel working clock which adds uniqueness to the garden of a watchmaker in Cheltenham, Eng.

—Wide World Photos.

The Moderate House

THE problem of design for the moderate-priced house is one of elimination of all waste space, simplification and economy in framing, concentration of plumbing, utilization of basements for garage,ampus room, etc., and omission of superfluous features.

There is no particular economy in small rooms. The most important thing in framing the house is to utilize the rough lumber with the smallest amount of waste and setting. Floor joists are bought in ten foot lengths, and as they must have a bearing of four inches on each side the economical width of room is some odd dimension plus four inches.

In general, it is not economical to have spans greater than 17 feet in inches, as heavier and consequently more expensive timber must be used. However, this span is quite ample for all except the larger houses.

PLUMBING should be concentrated as far as possible and this should either be side by side over each other to obtain maximum economy.

Irregularities in the site must be taken advantage of. A lot sloping to the rear usually will make it possible to locate the garage in the basement and sometimes, also, a play room completely or partially out of ground and consequently well lighted and dry. A lot sloping to the side will allow a garage to be partly in the ground with a bedroom over it on a mezzanine floor.

Orientation and cross ventilation are extremely important features of any house. The living room, sun room and principal bedroom should have southern and western exposures and no important room in the house should have less than two exposures.

Exterior walls and second floor ceilings should be insulated either by an insulating material such as a plaster base or by combustible material filling the space between the studs. This will pay for itself in fuel savings in a few years and will provide a cooler house in summer.

Breakfast rooms are hardly a necessity in the moderate sized house, but a built-in breakfast nook is sometimes a convenience where desirable for children to eat at different hours from the rest of the family and as a convenience for breakfast or on the maid's day.

This takes but little space and may be combined with the kitchen. An attractive way to finish a room is to panel it with vertical boards of knotty pine or chestnut, treating both work and furniture with a brown filler and a coat of wax. This finish is inexpensive and requires little or no care. A breakfast nook finished in this way costs little more than one having plain walls.

KITCHENS should be efficient, with ample storage facilities. Sink and range should be placed to receive natural light and be fairly close together. My tendency in designing kitchens

in the smaller houses is to make them of limited area with the shortest possible distance between dresser, sink and range. This saves many steps. The principal dish storage should be in the pantry, and the refrigerator in an entry where a closet for supplies also may be located. The kitchen should be a work place where the fewest possible steps need be taken and which requires the minimum of cleaning. If a rest becomes necessary, the adjoining breakfast nook provides a more comfortable and more pleasant place to sit.

In a small kitchen ventilation becomes important. For that reason it should have two exposures, and three are really desirable. Where cross ventilation cannot be provided an electric exhaust fan may be set in the outside wall to eliminate odors. In practice, however, I find few women are convinced of the desirability of a small kitchen.

IN GENERAL, any of the recognized styles of architecture may be used in the design of a modern home. A house should have individuality, and the spirit of a style should be caught rather than an attempt at a copy of some existing building. Details do not make the style, so that a house may have few authentic details and still have the characters desired. Conversely, the details may be exact copies and the general effect poor. Proportion, mass and suitability to the site are the qualities required for a successful design.

Week-End Notes

(Continued from Page 17)

worn over a shirt blouse. There are a few double-breasted models among the new arrivals from Rowe of Bond Street, but they require a certain *soigne* air rare in a small boy, if they are to remain looking smart. Better the single-breasted model that can be worn open or closed, of rough tweed for every day, preferably "Harris", which wears and wears and looks so smart, or navy serge for formality. Lastly, don't ask any smart child to wear boots unless he has a physical disability requiring ankle support. Stout Oxfords are the only footwear for a smart little boy.

Little girls' clothes are too fascinating to discuss in the space left. I must talk on these another time.

HE IS one of those wise physicians who put twenty years of practical medical experience at your disposal when you are ill; the kind of doctor who has made the office of Confessor medical instead of ecclesiastical. You take his prescriptions with confidence and invariably get better.

"The doctor has a bad cold himself," said his nurse as she ushered me in, adding, in the way of women, "he took too few holidays and I told him so."

After half an hour spent in the delightful occupation of talking about oneself to a sympathetic listener, when saying good-bye I commiserated with the Doctor on his cold, and said I wished I could

manage to keep mine out of sight as successfully.

"You should have seen me a few hours ago, it was frightful, but some of these fixed me," he said, and after fishing about in the outside pocket of his coat he produced, as a small boy might, two rather grubby, flat, fawn pills.

"What are they?" said I—"I'll keep some on hand."

"I don't know at all," he said seriously, "my wife gives them to me."

NATIONAL anthems are notorious for giving dissatisfaction and "God Save the King" is no exception. Efforts to prune it, to alter it or to kill it outright are

constant and sincere. Musicians are always to be found who deplore Carey's tune, poets who scoff at the rhythm and 'scanning, and religious bodies who distress themselves particularly over the second verse calling on the Lord our God to arise and confound our enemies' politics. As someone has pointed out, it has practically no structure as a whole, every line is an independent ejaculation, the test being that they might be sung in any order without the anthem being any the worse. On the whole it seems as well that the author of the original is unknown. *The Times* has lately published a lively correspondence on the subject, which is responsible for producing an ad-

mirable verse from the pen of A. A. Milne. It has the virtue of following the model closely in even the sillier rhymes and is of a topicality particularly touching to those of us who have only lately decided to try the Savings Banks at 3 per cent. instead. In submitting it the author begs to proclaim his uncompromising loyalty and suggests that the last word sung "Op-shee-un-all" would be very effective.

O Lord our God arise
Guard our securities

Don't let them fall.

Scatter all party hacks

(Save those my party backs)

And make the income-tax
Optional.

India, it is said, is to have a constitution somewhat like ours, and all we have to say is that India will have to be pretty strong to have a constitution like ours. — *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

A local traffic-light broke down Friday morning, disrupting the egg-boiling schedule in all near-by apartments. The recipe for soft-boiled calls for four red changes and three green. — *Detroit News*.

The business of racketeers and gangsters is the only kind left nowadays that continues to go with a bang. — *Northwest Insurance*.

Presto! in 4 hours ... New Furniture!

YOU can take odd pieces of furniture, yes, even whole sets of worn out furniture and make them look like new again. . . . with

B-H "FAST DRYING" ENAMELS, STAINS AND VARNISHES



Old furniture you have relegated to the attic --- chairs and tables that have become scratched . . . in a new color you'll never tell them from new things.

And what's better still, you can depend upon B-H "Fast Drying"

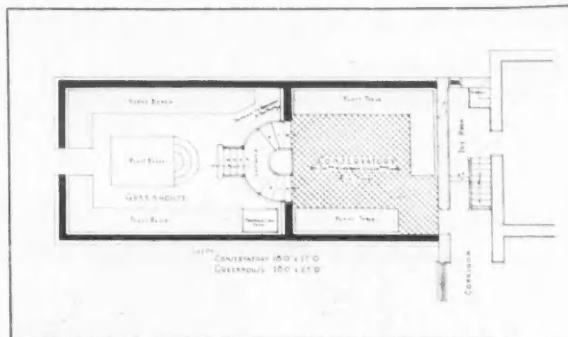
Enamels, Stains and Varnishes to give a beautiful, long wearing finish --- that's very important, too!

They dry in four hours, of course.



Unique ensemble of conservatory and greenhouse, residence of J. H. Molson, Esquire, Montreal. A. T. Galt Durnford, Esquire, architect

Here is an ingenious thought that may influence your own Building Plan



GENERALLY speaking, people considering the addition of a Glass Garden to their residence, have definite leanings toward either a conservatory adjoining the residence; or a small greenhouse semi-detached, or off by itself in the garden.

The conservatory is usually considered in the light of a sitting room. Flowers and ferns form a charming background in an "extra" room, a very pleasant place indeed in which to relax or to entertain friends . . . a permanent Guest Room for Summer.

The preference for a small greenhouse is, of course, the fulfilment of the owner's intense desire to grow flowers all the year 'round. To garden under glass during the cold weather months when gardening out-doors is out of the question.

J. H. Molson, Esquire, in his Montreal residence, has the unique combination of both conservatory and greenhouse, joined by a glassed-over passageway and a short flight of steps.

In the greenhouse Mr. Molson grows flowers for display in pot-plant form in the conservatory, and also for enjoyment throughout his residence. Here too, his gardener propagates plants for the outdoor garden which is a sheer delight during fine weather months.

The greenhouse workroom and the boiler which heats both greenhouse and conservatory are located underneath the conservatory proper and are reached by a stairway leading down from the greenhouse.



You may say: "This is certainly an attractive garden room installation, but it is too elaborate for my need."

Very well, then, what is your need? Beyond doubt we can create a garden room that will exactly meet your requirements as to size and style. One that will add immeasurably to the distinctiveness and comfort of your home whether you are building a new house or remodelling your present residence.

The element of bettered health to allow free passage of the healthful ultra-violet rays into your home.

Think back over the past winter. Recollect the times when you have awakened to find the sky overcast and have wished with all your heart that the sun would show some real energy. A garden room, always colourful, warm and fragrant will take the sting out of Winter.

The idea is certainly worth talking over seriously with your architect, or with us. By looking through our photograph albums you may find something which will appeal to you tremendously. If you are too far away from our TORONTO office to drop in, ask us to send you illustrated literature.

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When Summer Comes-



How Much Grass have you to cut?

LAWN mowing today is as far in advance over the methods used fifteen years ago as auto transportation is, compared to the first gasoline buggies. It was expensive to maintain lawns in those days, because it was all labor. Where formerly five or six men were used, now work is being done with one or two men and an Ideal Power Lawn Mower. The result has been a tremendous increase in the number, as well as the size of all fine lawns.

There are small Ideal Mowers for owners of small lawns, requiring only a portion of a man's time and leaving plenty of time for other work about the grounds—and mowers of larger capacity for lawns up to the largest grass areas. There are Ideal Mowers especially built for level lawns and Ideal Mowers for hilly lawns—in fact, the complete Ideal line includes mowers of all sizes and types.

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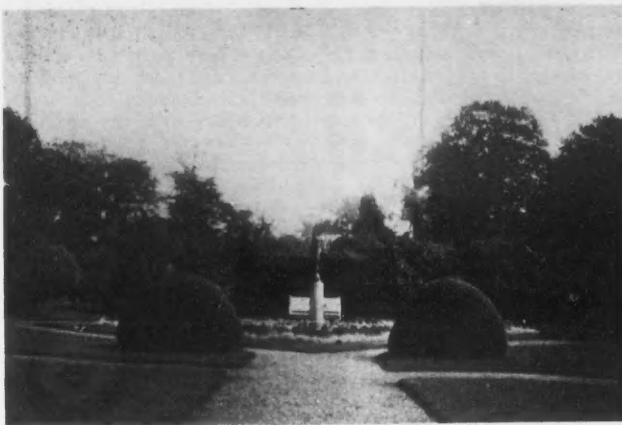
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The Diamond Garden at Bagshot Park, country estate of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, shows the beauty of clipped Yew with a bronze statue of Mercury above vivid scarlet salvia.

The Small Garden

Dignity is a Charming Asset

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

(Editor's Note—This is the prologue to a series of garden vignettes by Miss Adele M. Gianelli which will suggest designs and planting features from famous gardens, abroad and at home, that may be incorporated successfully in the small garden.)

"Men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection," said Bacon. Therefore one must not tarry but begin at once to invest the small Canadian garden with an ideal. . . to fashion it of the best in traditional gardening. . . to implant in it the seeds of nationality. . . and to create a thing of exquisite beauty. Once the small garden in Canada attains the charm of personality, the art of Canadian gardening will have become established definitely.

It is an accepted fact that the English garden is the ideal domestic planting. France contributed *Le Notre* to supply stateliness to extensive parklands and we bless him reverently for the vistas of grandeur he has brought to humble life—one treads the crocuses as fields of gold when walking down his avenues at Hampton Court. But it is the intimate garden which makes the home, and England has rose-enwreathed all contributing factors until even the most magnificent estates are but a series of small gardens garlanding the house.

BEFITTING the extent of the pleasure grounds, these small gardens are set accordingly in landscape design after *Le Notre*, or follow a sequence of domestic arrangement, but invariably the theme includes such intimate gardens as might be most successfully incorporated into more modest Canadian establishments. And so it is that I feel that the great gardens of England are not merely dreams of beauty to us—to enchant the eye from afar—but, in company with the little cottage gardens, they are offering us something more than rosemary for remembrance. . . They but await us to pluck from them as we would!

Not only from garden design and colour scheme but of the blossoms themselves may we pick ideas and ideals, for it is a waste of time and energy to grow any but the best varieties of flowers. From a country where the Chelsea Flower Show features the finest, there is a wealth of information to be gained and easily obtainable by the seedsmen here who are interested in ordering for discerning customers—provided customers know what they want!

Gardens—all over the world, if they are beautiful, harmonize with their surroundings. For a garden is a living thing and temperamental. A garden must wear its flowers and its ornaments with the same care that a clever woman chooses her jewellery—and it must arrange

itself against its hedges and its trees just as that same clever woman furnishes her home to show her off to best advantage.

Much as many dislike the word "formal" in connection with such a lovable thing as a garden—our ideal Canadian garden needs to maintain a dignity. This dignity is a charming asset when contributed by clipped hedges and the precision in arrangement of a garden ornament or so. For city houses, particularly, I would suggest more than a trace of formality in the design where evergreens are used and in town gardens of small size, evergreens and statuary are most successfully employed with flowers merely as an adjunct.

The Tudor Garden of Hampton Court inspires one with the variety of artistic possibilities within a small, flat area. There are featured all the desirable delights of flower borders and shrubs, rose-covered walls and pools, statuary and topiary work, variation in levels and interesting paving, with no sacrifice of green sward—an outer shade of vine-covered pergola and beyond, the trees. *Flora* first invaded this garden in the 16th century but her spirit is as youthful as the flowers that bloom in the Spring and it tells a story that is old but ever new.

Modern Heating

WE HARDLY realize the advances that have been made in almost everything that is involved in building and in equipment. Heating plants are an example, a case in point being the contrast between the older hot-air system with its indifferent heating of exposed rooms and the modern warm-air equipment that heats all rooms equally under forced circulation. So advanced are the ideas that throughout the house there can be a gentle circulation of air not only at the desired temperature, but properly humidified and continually being cleaned.

Steam and hot-water systems have also been greatly improved; vapor-vacuum, with its many advantages, has become possible with but one pipe to each radiator. Cast-iron radiators are of a far more delicate appearance than the older forms, while for compactness without loss of heating efficiency there are radiators of brass and copper. Radiators are no longer exposed, being either within enclosures or set within the wall. Humidifying apparatus for steam and hot-water systems is a recent development, one form replacing a radiator and another being set under a floor register. A decision as to the advisability of humidification is thus but a preliminary to the selections of the apparatus and its location, the whole question involving something of a study to a family seeking the fullest satisfaction and



This sunken garden of Hampton Court Palace was begun by Henry VIII. It is an exquisite example of the variety of interests contained within a small walled space.



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Healthy, happy childhood demands a well-balanced diet of nourishing foods and plenty of wholesome fruits. That is why wise mothers always see to it that their children have a generous supply of **AYLMER PEARS**.

Large - luscious - sun-ripened pears—from selected Canadian orchards—canned with the addition of pure cane sugar. Always appetizing—always fresh—no trouble to serve.

Whether for family supper, dessert or for that special dinner party—you may depend on it that **AYLMER PEARS** are just the thing. Ask your grocer.

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80 Canning Plants in Canada



Attractive Shrubs, Hardy Rock Plants and Perennials

These are all 2 years field grown—strong, large clumps which are sure to thrive in your garden and give you the utmost pleasure. Why not have a Fonthill expert help you plan your garden. . . gratis. If you wish we will submit suggestions to your sketches. Send now for your FREE copy of our catalogue, and Planting Plans illustrated in full colour.

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comfort. The subject of humidification demonstrates especially the progress made in equipping the house for comfort, since it is quite possible that we are on the eve of a much more extensive use of humidifying systems for the average-size house.

In any event, it is clear that with the advent of the oil burner, gas burner and electric coal stoker, all of which to a greater or lesser degree do away with the labor of shovelling coal and removing ashes, the time is coming when the ideal system of heating will be very nearly realized.

"It's time to get dog licenses again. You keep a dog, don't you?" "No. If we hear a noise in the night, we bark ourselves."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin*.

"London telephone operators can be positively angelic when they like," says a writer. Halo girls.—*Passing Show (London)*.

According to a psychologist, people are most intelligent at the age of fourteen. Before they go to college.—*Louisville Times*.

Advertising school of music offers Crooning in Ten Easy Lessons. Easy on whom?—*Arkansas Gazette*.

Prosperity is just around the corner, but you have to be in the right lane to make the turn.—*Kansas City Star*.

Plant for WINTER BEAUTY as well as SUMMER BEAUTY

Count the gardens or grounds on your street that are beautiful in winter. How many? It doesn't cost any more to plant for winter beauty as well as summer beauty. It is simply a matter of PLANNING—the inclusion and proper arrangement of shrubs with bright-colored bark, or berries that stay on the branches all winter—and the inclusion of evergreens suited to the location.

Our 34-page Garden Guide contains information to enable you to plant for beauty every month of the year. A request will bring you a copy by return mail—free.

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No trouble. Very healing!

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Created with all the artistry of this famous maker... slender, graceful, feminine. Created for Spring 1931... it is smartly adapted to wear with street or afternoon costumes. The model sketched of tan bluish kid with narrow piping and heel of putty beige kid. At Pair \$16.00. Other distinctive Spring fashions in pumps, straps, and ties, designed by Bally, in the new blue, beige, and brown shades, as well as black. At Pair \$14.00 to \$17.00.

EATON'S SECOND FLOOR, QUEEN STREET
T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

is the spring lamb, which will only just be in at Easter time. Its expense always seems justified after the first mouthful, and it should have champagne served with it to honour its return. A salad with short stalks of celery stuffed with cream cheese makes a good third course. Though no dinner should be rushed it is to be hoped that no guest will delay too long, or the unusual but delicious chestnut souffle will fall, and not even the sherry served with it will conceal the tragedy.

Oysters on the half shell
Chablis
Chicken Maryland
Green Peas
Sauterne
Potato croquettes
Apricots in jelly with cream
Cheese Straws
Port

Unless the fish days of Lent have tired you of oysters, they can't be surpassed when served with chablis, and are almost certain to start a dinner party on the road to success. Chicken Maryland is a universal favorite, and the green peas give colour to the course. Serve sauterne with the chicken and the sweet, but port should accompany the cheese straws, and liqueurs may follow with the coffee in the drawing room.

Making the Man Formality at Easter

By Norman John

THIS for Spring—tradition. Tradition that yachts get their sides scraped and painted; last year's motor gets swapped for a new one (plus a cash consideration); a young man's fancy turns lightly enough to a girl and a hot dance number; and men are given an opportunity to dress with an air of formality. Of such is the Easter season.

Sunday mornings during the year, the more fashion conscious saunter forth in correct morning coat and top hat, and on Easter Sunday their ranks are considerably enlarged by those others, who feeling sure of adequate support, are pleased to range themselves on the side of formality. Then of course, the wedding season is just a few weeks away, and full formal wear by day becomes de rigueur rather than exceptional.

Just a word then, on what is seemingly most correct for wear before sun-down.

Passing over the subject of suit fabric for the instant, I would like to say a word in favor of the Ascot tie as worn with the morning coat. The conventional four-in-hand in tones of gray or black is quite correct. For the final touch to make the formal clothes unusually attractive, however, I cannot think of anything more pleasing than the Ascot tie.

It is usually worn with either a standing collar or wing-wing preferred. And the knotting of the tie should not be troublesome. It is held together in two plain overhand knots, making, that which if you were a sailor, I should tell you was a reef knot. The two wide ends are then crossed just below the collar wings, puffed out and held together with a pearl pin. What could be more simple—what more frequently muffed! The puffed effect is the essential. Lots of fullness should be developed just under the points of the collar. Accessories—and of course the tie itself, are in gray. Gray suede gloves are essential, gray or black and white muffer in silk, handkerchief in white with hair-line black pattern border, and gray box cloth spats.

The morning coat itself is being made this season without braid on the collar and front. It is hand-sewn instead. The waist line is set at a somewhat higher point, and the coat is held with but one button. Fashion calls for either a deep gray chevrot or better still, deep gray coloured worsted, showing a slight suggestion of the weave.

Gray is now accepted as the correct colour for the waistcoat. Whereas a season ago, biscuit shades were very popular, young Englishmen are at present favouring pearl gray almost exclusively. A light weight cashmere or broadcloth makes the finest waistcoat, and where made of lighter shades than the coat, it is usually made double-breasted. Those made in the same material as the coat are shown with but the one row of buttons. Trousers have continued in plain gray stripes and shades are conventional.



Glory on the cheek...
Sparkle in the eye...
Health

How a saline helps as much or more than the finest creams

FAITHFUL as they may be to their creams and cosmetics, many women still meet their mirrors with displeasure. Blemishes mar their beauty. Charm is overcast.

Yet it's folly to frown on beauty jars and boxes when they bring no loveliness that lasts. For the fault most likely lies in the failure to keep internally clean. Without internal cleanliness no complexion can approach perfection. And the way to it is safe and simple—the saline method with Sal Hepatica.

Yet not as a competitor does this famous laxative enter the lists of beauty aids—but as a potent champion of their effectiveness.

Sal Hepatica sweeps away the poisons that bring blemishes to cheek. It banishes the shadow of acidosis. It brings, instead, a skin

of flawless fineness and the sparkle of brilliant health.

Seeking loveliness by the saline method is not new. For generations physicians, both here and abroad, have urged this natural means to beauty and well-being. The famous saline spas—Vichy, Carlsbad, Wiesbaden—regularly draw the fashionable and distinguished people from the four corners of the earth to "take the cure."

Under the saline method, constipation, colds and acidosis, rheumatism, headaches and auto-intoxication disappear. Digestions are regulated. Sluggish livers respond. Complexions bloom. For salines, by purifying the bloodstream, do generous good to the entire body.

Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica today. Keep internally clean for one whole week. See how much better it makes you feel, and how your complexion improves.



Sal Hepatica

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Easter Dinners

By SUZETTE

AFTER supposedly enduring a rigid fast during the forty days of Lent, Easter ought to present a more exciting variety of foods than it does. It is a little discouraging to be told that the Easter fare consists of tansy cakes and hard boiled eggs. Bunnies are associated with this season, at least in children's minds, but it seems very heartless to eat the insides of the skin that the Baby Bunting is wrapped in. No doubt the faithful pink eyed hare dies anyway, offering his fur for warmth, but I don't like eating him, and he makes boney fare, and doesn't taste as good as chicken. As for the tansy cakes, they don't sound appetizing, and if they are like the doughy Hot Cross Bun of Good Friday they are off the menu for the Easter festival. Here are some suggestions for Easter dinners.

Consommé with asparagus tips
Sherry
Fillet of smelts
Roast beef
Cauliflower au gratin
Champagne
Roast potatoes
Chocolate meringues
Port

CLEAR soup is sometimes rather dull, but not when asparagus tips are floating in it, and, when toast Melba, the friend of slim and stout alike, accompanies it. Add a little sherry to each dish of soup, and serve it to drink with both the soup and the fish, unless you want a hock with the latter. The smelt season is so nearly past, that it is worth while enjoying them once more, and they make a not too substantial entree for the beef. This is said to be at its prime at Easter time, and when well roasted it is the best of meats. Champagne accompanies the beef, and if port follows the sweet, with the fruit, it makes a good ending to the dinner.

Tomato bisque
Roast spring lamb
Green beans
Champagne
Mashed potatoes
Stuffed celery salad
Chestnut souffe
Sherry

TOMATO bisque is a change from consommé. Of course the piece de resistance of this dinner



Flavor
Mild-Sweet
Appetising

Swift's Premium Bacon

Try Premium this way—
● **Surprise Meat Balls**
To one pound ground steak or any left-over meat, add: one-half cup grated cheese, juice one lemon, 1/2 green pepper, chopped, two tbsps. chopped green olives, one tbspn. pimento cut fine, one tspn. salt, one cup bread crumbs, one egg slightly beaten and one-half cup milk. Shape into balls. Roll in slices of Swift's Premium Bacon and bake in moderate oven (375 F.) about forty-five minutes or until tender.

Swift Canadian Co. Limited
CLIP AND SAVE FOR REFERENCE

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Engagements

CONSIDERABLE interest is being taken in the interesting engagement of Mary Patricia, youngest daughter of Major Ernest Fosbery, R.C.A., of Rockcliffe Park, to Grange, son of Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill and Lady Kingsmill, also of Rockcliffe Park. Miss Fosbery, who has been studying at the Art School in New York City, returns home on Wednesday of this week. She is a talented as well as popular member of Ottawa's younger set, having taken part in some of the Ottawa Drama League's clever productions at the Little Theatre.

The marriage of Aldyth Naomi, daughter of the late Mr. C. W. Walcott and of Mrs. Walcott, of Montreal, to Mr. James Garrow, of Montreal, son of the late Mr. Justice Garrow, and of Mrs. Garrow, of Toronto, has been arranged to take place quietly on Easter Monday, April 6, at four o'clock, at the Church of St. James the Apostle.

The marriage of Helene, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. L. J. Tarte, Roslyn avenue, Westmount, to Mr. Charles J. Dupuis, son of the late J. B. and Mrs. Dupuis, St. Hubert street, has been arranged to take place on Wednesday, May 20 at St. Leo's Church, Westmount.

The marriage of Consuelo, only daughter of the late Mr. Peter Dalton, of West Hampstead, London, England, and Mrs. Dalton, of Montreal, to Bertel Friedrich, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Nils Bille, of the Royal Swedish Coast Artillery, and Mrs. Bille, of Stockholm, has been arranged to take place quietly at seven o'clock in the evening of April 4th, at Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal, the Rev. Canon J. M. Almond officiating.

MRS. R. G. TATLOW, of Vancouver, has announced the engagement of her eldest daughter, Helen Garnett, to Mr. Richard Biggerstaff Wilson, son of Mrs. Biggerstaff Wilson, of Victoria, B. C. Both families have long been associated with British Columbia. Miss Tatlow is a granddaughter of the late Mr. H. J. Cambie, surveyor of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The marriage of Miss Gabrielle Desjardins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Desjardins, of Outremont, to Dr. Origene Dufresne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theophile Dufresne, has been arranged to take place in St. Louis de France Church on Monday morning, April 13, at ten o'clock.

The marriage of Miss Gussie Wilson, daughter of Mrs. John D. Wilson, of "Green Gables," North London, Ont., to Major Lawson, of London, England, formerly of London, Ont., takes place in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, on April 6. Major Lawson and his bride will later reside in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Drexel Godfrey, of Tarrytown, N. Y., and 860 Park avenue, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Brenda Godfrey, to Mr. Frank William Ritchie, son of the late Rev. F. W. Ritchie and Mrs. Ritchie, of Ottawa, and nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Chetwood Kains, of Ottawa. Miss Godfrey is a graduate of the Spence School, and made her debut about two years ago. Mr. Ritchie was educated at Hamlin School, San Francisco, and at Ashbury College, Ottawa. He is the grandson of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. The wedding date has not yet been decided.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Thomas W. West, of San Diego, to the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. West of Wanganui, New Zealand, to Miss Theima Aileen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wharton, of Vancouver. The wedding will take place quietly the middle of April at the

home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lockwood, Coronada, California.

The engagement is announced of Mr. John Howard Harman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Harman, of Victoria, B.C., and grandson of the late Mr. James Harman, of Frinton Hall, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, England, and Miss Anna Doris Bernice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gibson, York Place, Oak Bay, Victoria, B.C.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Vernon Eldridge Benson, of Calgary, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Benson, of Vancouver, B.C., to Iris, second daughter of Mr. Wellington Beaton, Sperling St., Vancouver, B.C.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Godfrey H. Leslie, of New York, son of Mr. Herbert Godfrey Leslie, of Vancouver, B.C., to Miss Caroline M. Whitney, daughter of Mrs. Howard F. Whitney of 660 Park Avenue, New York City.

Travellers

THE Countess of Haddington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cook, of Montreal, is expected shortly to make a tour of the eastern provinces as representative of the Women's Branch of the British Legion in Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard Gordon, of Montreal, with their young son, Master Charles Athol Gordon, grandson of Sir Charles Gordon sailed on the Montclair, to spend several weeks in Great Britain.

Sir Richard and Lady Lake, of Victoria, B. C., were guests in Toronto for the meeting of the Canadian Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Russel Snow, of Toronto, have returned from Bermuda. Dr. L. J. Lemieux, Agent General for Quebec in London, spent a few days in Quebec the guest of Senator and Mrs. Tessier.

Mr. Jean Jules Verne, French Government official and grandson of the famous novelist has arrived in New York to christen the undersea craft with the name of the submarine in his grandfather's prophetic story of many years ago, Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.

Brigadier-General, the Hon. A. H. MacDonnell, C.M.G., of Toronto, is in residence at the Roxborough, Ottawa, for the session.

Mrs. C. L. Burton, of Toronto, has returned after spending six weeks in Europe.

Colonel and Mrs. H. T. Goodeve and their family of Kingston have left for Halifax, N. S., where Colonel Goodeve has been transferred.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan O. Mackay have returned from their honeymoon and are living at Elgin Terrace, Montreal. Mrs. Mackay was formerly Miss Ruth Cowans.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. MacPherson, of Winnipeg, are expected in Saint John, N. B., this week to attend the marriage of their niece Miss Edythe White to Mr. H. Atwood Bridges on April 9th.

Mrs. J. W. E. Elmslie, of Ottawa, has sailed for the British West Indies and will be the guest of Miss Marjorie Bowen, Queen's College, Nassau.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Powell, of Ottawa, who have been spending the winter months in Florida, have returned home by motor.

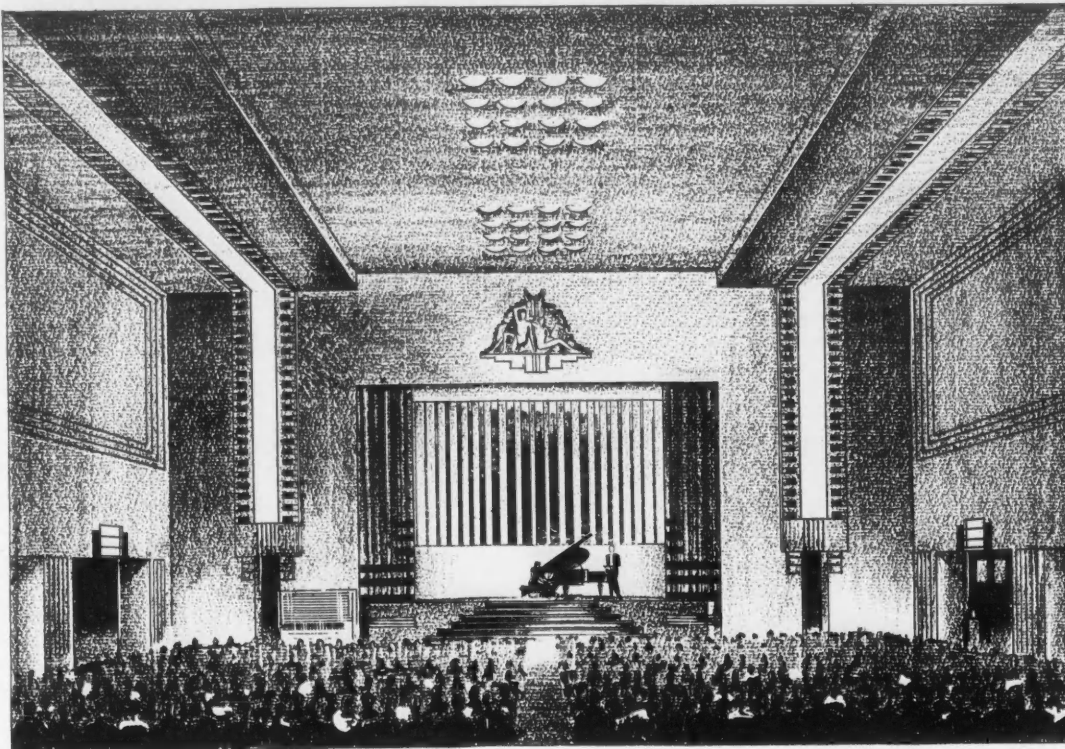
MRS. EDMUND BOYD, of Toronto, has sailed for England and the Continent and will not return until May.

Lt. Colonel Bartley Bull, of Brampton, has left for Vancouver to sail by S.S. Niagara for New Zealand.

Colonel Elroy Forde, D.S.O., has returned to Ottawa after a cruise of the British West Indies.

Mr. Gordon Shaver, of Toronto, has left for Palm Beach, Florida.

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Will introduce to Music Lovers its Superb Casavant Organ in a Series of Recitals for Week of March 27 to April 4th, by Thomas Crawford, F.R.C.O., H. A. Fricker, M.A., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. and Dr. Healey Willan.

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TORONTO CANADA

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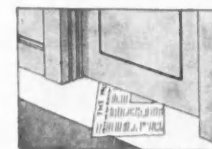
"Atlantic Flyer Saved at Sea—Night of Suspense is Broken." "Son Rescues Mother from Flames." "Goat Wanders Into Hospital." Adventure . . . drama . . . comedy . . . news! News flashed from every corner of the world—spun into print by whirling presses long before dawn streaks the eastern sky.

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Lower, Wave Ballet from "A Deep Sea Phantasy"—The Misses Nelda Kennedy, Helen McCurdy, Polly Ormond, Katherine Hall, Allison Warner, Olive McArthur, Langdon Phelan, Margaret Kotchapaw, Frances Aikens, Margaret Anderson, Margaret Bawlf, Isobel Stewart, Eva Mary Adamson, Phyllis Van Den Berg, Joan Chisholm, Molly Phair, Isobel McArthur.

—Photographs by Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Jessop, Winnipeg.

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 28, 1931

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

A TEMPORARY PROTECTION FOR WHEAT?

Here's a Suggestion for Aiding the Wheat-Growers—Place a Tax on All Wheat and Flour Consumed in Canada and Bonus the Farmers With the Proceeds

By B. K. SANDWELL

A FEW weeks ago I was suggesting, in the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT, that one of the most efficient methods of dealing with the admittedly disastrous plight of the Canadian agriculturalist who has specialized on export products, as well as of other export industries, would be a reasonable depreciation of the Canadian currency. That somewhat unorthodox doctrine has received the approval of quite a number of serious economists, who are probably as a class better aware of the dangers of a slavish adherence to the gold standard than most other people.

It seems however to have been too radical for the great majority of Canadians, including even Mr. Woodsworth, who takes the astonishing ground that a confiscation of part of the income of specific classes of investors, including the holders of government bonds, farm mortgages, bank stocks, railway stocks and the like, would be less inequitable and less disturbing to the public confidence than a mere repetition of the embargo on gold shipments which has already been employed on two separate occasions in our recent history.

If, however, nothing is going to be done for the agricultural and other producers who depend on a depressed world market by means of currency depreciation, something will certainly have to be done for them by some other means. And one of the most interesting suggestions, though one for which I cannot claim the authorship myself, is that a tax should be laid on all wheat and flour consumed in Canada, the proceeds or approximate proceeds of this tax to be distributed among the wheat growers of Canada in proportion to the amount and quality of wheat grown by them in the last crop year.

THAT such a tax would be a tax upon the people's foodstuffs is fairly evident. But we have not in Canada that profound reluctance to tax anything that enters into the menu of the breakfast table, which has so long been characteristic of our British brothers.

Moreover, it is an interesting point that we are at this very moment engaged in asking our British brothers to tax at least a portion of their own foodstuffs for the benefit of our wheat growers, and it does appear reasonable that we should be willing to tax our own food a little for the benefit of the same class in a time of its greatest difficulty.

The 1930 wheat crop of Canada is computed at something extremely close to 400,000,000 bushels. At prevailing prices the cash value of this crop is something in the vicinity of sixty cents per bushel for the best grade. At this price it is utterly impossible for the great majority of grain growers to meet their current obligations.

If an additional fifty million dollars could be tacked on to the sum actually obtained in open market for the sale of this crop, the situation would be very substantially relieved; indeed it may be assumed that most of the current difficulties of the Canadian wheat grower would be removed.

If equally distributed over the whole 400 million bushels, this sum would provide an additional 12½ cents per bushel, raising the price of No. 1 to about 72½ cents; but as a much smaller addition would be allotted to the lower grades of grain it should be possible to add fifteen cents to the price of No. 1 or even more.

THE proposal of the author of this scheme, who I may say is a resident of Ottawa and very closely in touch with both the political and economic situation in the Canadian West, is that this fifty million dollars should be raised by a tax on all the wheat and flour consumed in Canada, this tax to be levied as an excise at the flour mill and as an import duty on the negligible quantity of foreign flour coming in across the border.

All milling would have to be done under license, and the miller would pay to the government the requisite tax on every bushel of wheat converted into flour. On flour sold for Canadian consumption the miller would recoup himself by adding the tax to the selling price; on export flour he would receive a drawback in just the same way as drawbacks are now paid to the exporters of many articles made from duty-paid materials.

If the tax were very heavy or were likely to become permanent it might be necessary to take pre-

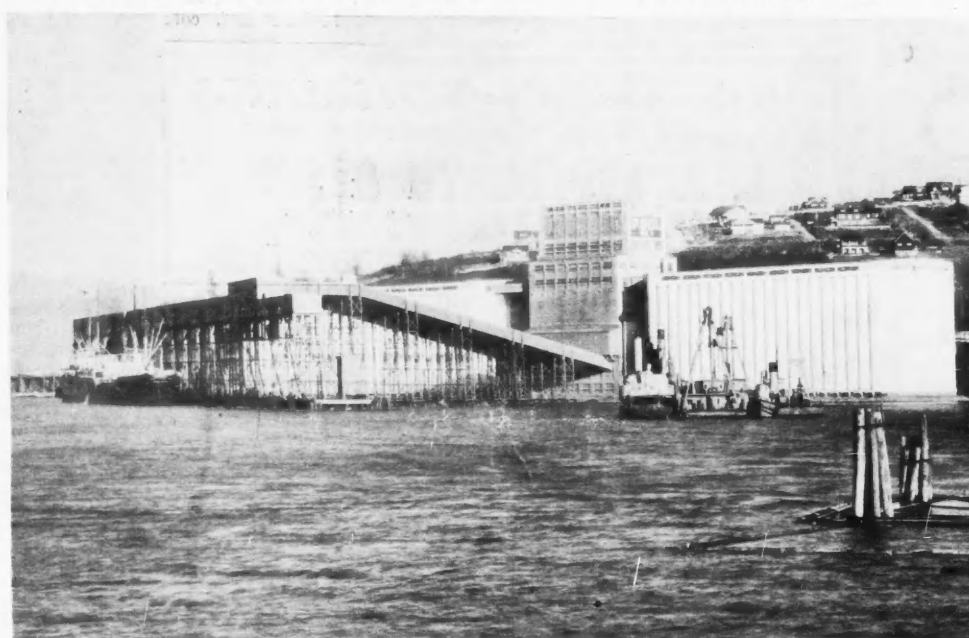
cautions against bootleg milling in unlicensed establishments, but it is hardly likely that this could cause any trouble in the first year or so.

THE author of the scheme estimates that the domestic consumption of wheat in Canada (other than the seed grain allowance, which is not consumption within the meaning of this discussion) could be made to bear a tax sufficient to provide most or all of the required fifty million dollars without causing any burdensome increase in the cost of bread.

Whether this is correct or not depends to a large extent upon the amount of wheat flour consumed in the Dominion of Canada. A recent newspaper estimate put this consumption as high as 9.9 bushels per capita per annum, the highest rate of any people in the world (the measurement is not that of the actual flour but of the wheat required to make it).

This would mean nearly one hundred million bushels per annum, a figure which can hardly be justified by the official statistics of wheat production and movement. The Canada Year Book in its tab-

(Continued on Page 26)



WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF WHEAT GAINS IN IMPORTANCE

Illustrating the growing trend of shipments from the Canadian West to the Pacific Coast, has been the erection of huge elevators to handle this important traffic. Illustration shows Alberta Wheat Pool Terminal No. 1 at Vancouver, which has a storage capacity of 5,150,000 bushels.

A GIANT AMONG MINES

Enormous Potentialities of International Nickel—More than \$625,000,000 Received for Metal Produced to Date

By J. A. McRAE

OF ALL the great mining enterprises of the entire world, perhaps none can compare with International Nickel Company of Canada in respect to the probable length of life ahead. Mining is a wasting industry. As each ton of ore is removed, there remains just one ton less in the mine, and sooner or later the end must come.

In the case of International Nickel, a time must come when ore resources will peter out, but when that time comes the present generation will not be here to see that great giant of the mining industry stagger to its doom.

Up to early in 1931, upwards of 28,000,000 tons of ore have been drawn from the properties of International Nickel Company of Canada, at Sudbury. Up to this time the total value received for all the metal produced from these properties has exceeded \$625,000,000. Nickel production, with nickel estimated at 30 cents per pound, has amounted to 1,570,000,000 pounds valued at \$471,000,000.

Copper production, with copper estimated at 14 cents per pound, has amounted to a little over 1,000,000,000 pounds valued at some \$140,000,000. The output of platinum, gold and silver has accounted for a further \$12,000,000, of which \$8,500,000 was in platinum and the remainder about evenly divided between gold and silver. During the course of producing over \$625,000,000, the dividend disbursements have reached \$138,928,000 and a very large cash treasury has been established.

INVESTED capital now totals over \$145,000,000. The company at times has employed close to 10,000 men. The company has two smelters of its own with total capacity of about 10,000 tons daily. The company has its own nickel refinery, and in addition to this is in control of the Ontario Copper Refinery, Limited, the largest copper refining plant within the British Empire.

International Nickel properties embrace an area of more than 100,000 acres (nearly 160 square miles), all situated within the favorable nickel-copper area.

Equipment installed, and mine facilities established could produce annually 180,000,000 pounds of nickel, some 300,000,000 pounds of copper, and possibly some \$4,000,000 in precious metal, provided operations were conducted at full capacity.

Estimating nickel at 30 cents and copper at 10 cents per pound, it is apparent that an output of some \$96,000,000 annually could be expected.

With a combined capacity of nearly 500,000,000 pounds of metal annually, a rise or fall of only one cent per pound would mean a decline or increase of close to \$5,000,000 annually. As the average world price over long periods is much higher than 30 cents for nickel and 10 cents for copper, there are reasons for believing that normal times will find International Nickel producing a value well in excess of \$100,000,000 annually.

THAT, in brief, is an outline of the past together with a survey of outlook for the future. The present period of restricted production cannot be dealt with in that it marks only a temporary phase with perhaps little bearing on what has gone in the past or what the future holds in store.

What the shareholders and what the general public at large may be chiefly concerned about is the ability of the mines to stand up under pressure of an annual output of over \$100,000,000. As to this, here are some facts which contain the answer:

In all past history and up until March, 1931, some 28,000,000 tons of ore had been drawn from properties of International Nickel, and this ore had yielded an average value of some \$22.50 per ton.

As compared with the production of the past is the fact that the recently developed Frood orebody alone contains over 130,000,000 tons of ore and with the limits of the deposit not yet fully determined. Added to this are the huge resources of other deposits making up an aggregate which might well be estimated at over 200,000,000 tons.

(Continued on Page 36)



A DEMAND is arising in several quarters for the provision of more complete and accurate information regarding Soviet Russia's production and exports of wheat, forest products, fish, furs and other commodities which compete in world markets with those of Canada. The seriousness of the present and potential competition from this source being better realized, Canadian producers are beginning to recognize that they would be better equipped to meet it if provided with reliable data on Russian activities.

WITHOUT going into the question of how such an intelligence service could be provided under existing conditions, it may be worth while to suggest that dependable information on Soviet Russia's sociological and economic system generally would also be worthy of study.

In a world which has already, in quite recent years, seen such vast changes in the relations between capital and labor, and which at the present time is witnessing the beginning of a widespread demand for still greater and more radical changes, it would surely be following the path of wisdom to inform ourselves as fully and accurately as possible regarding the working out of the very valuable economic and sociological experiment being conducted in Russia.

THAT our present economic scheme is seriously at fault surely no reasonable person will deny. The existence of hunger and want in the midst of plenty—the fact that the existence of this abundance of supplies is itself responsible, at least in part, for our present condition, surely constitutes uncontrovertible evidence of our economic unsoundness.

Argue as we may as to the respective responsibilities for the current depression of the various immediately contributory factors such as over-production and under-consumption of commodities, shortage of gold, hoarding of gold, demonetization of silver, tariffs, war debts, etc., the fact remains that our present economic system doesn't work. It functions increasingly poorly even in "good" times; its breakdown is immediate and shocking when bad times recur.

IN MY humble opinion, the chief danger to the maintenance of our present social and capitalistic system lies not so much in subversive Communist propaganda as in the rapidly growing recognition and resentment, by workers both white-collared and overalled, of the situation stated in the preceding paragraph. Everywhere workers who once accepted "bad times", unemployment and poverty as willed by an inscrutable Providence are beginning to realize that their ills are largely man-made. Recognizing also the lack of capable leadership in the current depression, they are not hopeful of any permanent improvement.

WHEN the average man is profoundly dissatisfied with his condition and sees no prospect of betterment, he is naturally receptive to change. The more hopeless the apparent prospect, the more radical the change he is willing to accept.

This is an age of transition, of changes of the most vital and fundamental character, an age in which means of livelihood existent since civilization began are disappearing and others previously undreamed of are becoming commonplace almost overnight. The average wage-earner, even he with a job, a home, a family and thus a stake in the community, today probably regards Soviet Russia with much more of interest than the aversion which the leaders of his social system wish and suppose him to feel.

DOUBTLESS by this time my readers are sure that I am a red-hot Bolshevik. I hasten to deny the charge. Whatever our present ills, no matter what changes may be due, I am sure that Communism is not the remedy. Communism as practised in Russia will not survive because it is basically opposed to a fundamental characteristic of humanity, the desire to own and accumulate personal property. Russian Communism is an unrealizable dream which will be rejected by the people of Russia when the spirit of sacrifice engendered by the Five-Year-Plan has died, as it must eventually. No people will live permanently as those of Russia are living today.

BUT while the amazing Russian experiment survives, it merits in all its phases, divisions and aspects the most searching and exhaustive study the rest of the world is capable of giving it. For it is doubtless possible to learn much from Russia as to the practicability or non-practicability of various economic and social changes which will be urged upon us by our own people in the next few years. Experiment in such directions is inevitably costly, and today Russia is paying a large part of the price. The rest of the world is paying the remainder, in the form of the losses caused by Russian competition in world markets, but let us salvage what we can. Henceforth let us turn our eyes on Russia, instead of our backs.

Careful Planning Sells More Goods!



The foundations of continued prosperity are today being rebuilt. Changed circumstances have required the individual to take a new interest in his problem and to put forth extra effort. Canadians, realizing the new conditions, have applied themselves vigorously,

and as they do, business conditions improve.

"During the past year business management found it necessary to analyze organization most carefully," Charles R. Vint, Vice-President and General Manager of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Ltd., told SATURDAY NIGHT. "The three problems, briefly were: elimination of waste and inefficiency; promotion and stimulation of more aggressive selling; the making of advertising more effective and increasing the allowance wherever justified.

"In 1930 our company had a very successful year and we are naturally grateful. More Palmolive soap was sold than in any year in our history. We regard 1931 as a year of opportunity and we propose to make the very best out of it. It is a common error to stress facts which point to poor business, whereas there are many reasons why sales can be made if trouble is taken to analyze markets properly.

"Let us plan our business carefully, sell more, and have confidence in our ability to do so."



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a Right
to Look
SMART



No
One is
Completely
Well-dressed
Without a
Genuine



BORSALINO
THE FINEST HIGH-GRADE HATS IN THE WORLD
PRICED UP TO \$15

A Temporary Protection for Wheat?

(Continued from Page 25)
ular summary of the distribution of wheat in Canada in the twelve months ending July 31, 1928, gives the amount milled for consumption as 43,461,000 bushels. It is probable that the average annual consumption is something on the under side of fifty million bushels.

To collect the whole of the required amount of fifty million dollars from this source alone would obviously necessitate a tax of more than one dollar per bushel. The tax however could be extended to nearly nine million bushels of oats which are also milled for human consumption; and it is not imperative necessary that the whole fifty millions should be raised by this particular special tax.

WHAT would be the effect of such a tax upon the price of bread to the consumer? On this point we have very complete information, owing to the facts elicited under the Combines Investigation Act by the inquiry into the alleged combine in the bread baking industry. There is very

Financial Editor, "Saturday Night":
I am sure you cannot realize how much I value and appreciate your advice. Had I had such and followed it 20 years ago, I would be a lot better off today. I am in your hands for whatever you suggest in the present case. I have been a subscriber and reader of your valuable paper for over 12 years now and hope to be as long as we both live.

—J. M., Hamilton, Ont.

little variation in the amount of flour used by different bakeries to produce a given weight of bread.

Curiously enough, the bakeries controlled by milling companies use less flour than the independents, but the explanation probably lies in the fact that they are larger and more scientifically managed rather than in their connection with the mills. The mill bakeries averaged 58.8 pounds of flour in 100 pounds of bread; the independent bakeries averaged 60 pounds. There is also very little variation in grade.

In 1929 in Canada the cost of flour in a one pound loaf was 2.38 cents, the selling price of the loaf being about 8 cents per pound. The correlation between the price of wheat and that of flour is extremely close; the movement of wheat prices slightly precedes that of flour prices and goes to a slightly greater extreme. Wheat at 63 cents is about equalled by flour at \$4.35 per barrel of 196 pounds, or 2.22 cents per pound; at six-tenths of a pound of flour to each pound of bread, this makes 1.33 cents per pound of bread. If we add an entire dollar to the bushel price of wheat, the corresponding price for flour becomes \$8.85 per 196-pound barrel, or 4.51 cents per pound, or 2.71 cents in a pound of bread.

In other words, a tax of a dollar per bushel on wheat milled for flour results in an increase of less than 1.38 cents on a pound of bread, or 2.07 cents on the standard pound-and-a-half loaf, com-

monly sold at 12 cents until a few months ago.

IT IS of course possible that the bakers would not pass on the exact amount of the increase to their customers. They might pass on a little more, or they might pass on a little less; but if it were definitely understood that the tax was to be temporary they would be more than likely to absorb a small part of it themselves, in order that the public might not get into the habit of reducing its bread consumption, a habit which if once established would persist long after the tax was withdrawn.

A surcharge of 2 cents per loaf,



HOLDS TORONTO SEAT

E. T. Pinton, C.A., partner in the firm of Cameron, Pinton & Merritt, Toronto, who has been elected to membership on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

or a little over 18 per cent. on the old 12-cent price, would therefore provide most of the necessary sum for the economic rehabilitation of the Canadian wheat grower. This represents an average per capita contribution of five dollars per man, woman and child in Canada, which means that each such person eats the equivalent of 250 loaves, in bread or some other form of milled wheat or oats in the course of the year, an estimate which with a pretty generous allowance for wastage seems reasonable enough.

Only the most ardent of protectionists would deny that the Canadian farmer is annually charged, in import taxes and in the increased price of some domestic goods, an amount well in excess of five dollars for himself and each member of his family, which goes to the support of the workers and investors in industrial areas, mostly in the Eastern Provinces of Canada. It does not appear unreasonable that these workers and investors, now that the Canadian wheat grower has through no fault of his own come into an extremely perilous position, should reciprocate by extending to him a similar measure of support.

THE method suggested is not at all unprecedented, being similar in principle to that which has

long been employed by Australia to aid the butter and other exporting industries. The proceeds of this tax would be mainly spent by the agricultural recipients in the purchase of consumption goods of Canadian origin, for the agriculturist is not now and would not be even with the fifty million dollars in a position to spend anything on the luxury class of articles which are mostly obtained from abroad.

If the Canadian bread consumer could be made to realize that his two cents was going where it was urgently needed by one of the most deserving classes of the community, he would in most cases pay it with complete equanimity and even a measure of pride.

The most difficult problem in connection with the proposal seems to be that of bringing it to an end. There could be no question of a permanent bonussing of wheat raising at the expense of the other activities of the country. If Canada cannot raise wheat in economic competition with the rest of the world she had better stop raising wheat and turn to something else.

On the other hand, it is difficult to determine exactly when the state of public danger which justifies such an unusual proposal will actually come to an end. To enact that the bonus should terminate after a year's operation would be a more or less meaningless gesture, for if the conditions which caused it to be granted in the first year were still operative in the year following there would be an overwhelming demand for its re-enactment.

BUT it is difficult to formulate definitions by which to determine in any succeeding year whether the bonus is required or not. The price of wheat is not a criterion, because if all prices continue to go down the cost of raising wheat will go down also and the present price of wheat may become perfectly proper.

The best method would probably be a gradual reduction of the rate of bonus per bushel, without regard to the prevailing price. If fifteen cents were paid on No. 1 in the first year, ten cents could be paid in the second, five cents in the third and nothing at all in the fourth. This method would have the advantage that the tax on flour could be left in effect until it had produced sufficient to meet the needs of the bonus, even if that took more than the three years.

The government naturally would not wait until it had collected the tax before paying out the fifty millions to the grain growers. It is last year's crop that needs a better price, and as soon as the legislation could be enacted the sum which it is determined to raise should be at once advanced for distribution to last year's growers in proportion to their recorded shipments.

(Continued on Page 36)



Quality Features of Higher Priced Cars

The Durant 4-07 combines the economies of four cylinder operation with the advantages of impressive appearance and generous roominess. New refinements impart fresh beauty and charm, and establish unprecedented value in the four cylinder field.

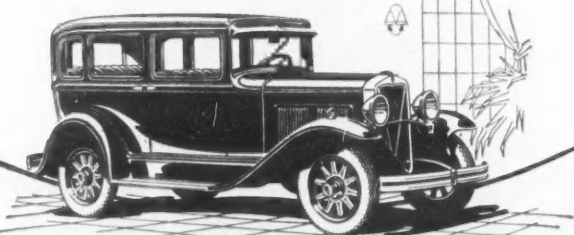
Drive the Durant 4-07... make your own comparisons as to size, riding comfort and hill-climbing ability... for only then can you fully appreciate its inherent quality and utmost desirability.

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A Canadian Company Controlled by Canadian Capital

DURANT MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO (LEASIDE) CANADA



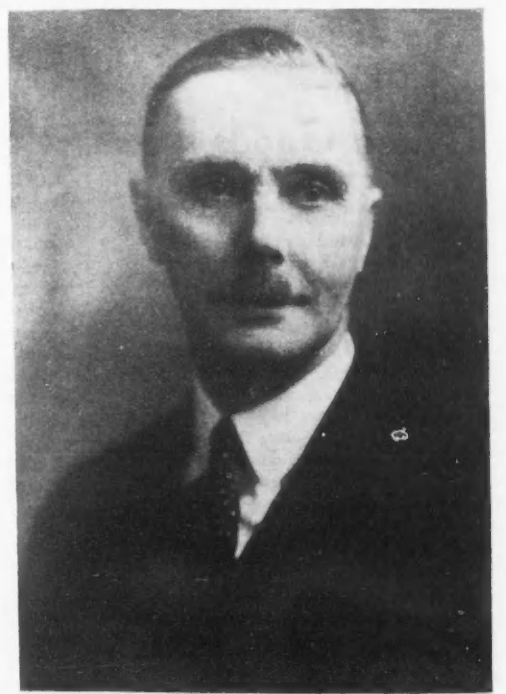
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S. E. CHAPMAN, Weston
MOTOR SALES & MACHINERY CO. LIMITED, Port Credit
JOSEPH BROS., Birch Cliff
JOHNSTON BROS., Fairbank, Ont., York Township
W. M. COLBY, West Hill



BUSINESS IN FORCE, \$73,720,366

Stratton Whitaker, Manager Director of The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company, whose report for 1930 shows an increase of \$5,204,714 in business in force, bringing the total amount at risk to \$73,720,366. Assets are \$1,507,564, including \$854,922 balance of premium notes, while the liabilities total \$50,476, leaving a surplus of \$1,457,088 over all liabilities. Without the premium notes, the surplus is \$602,166. After operating successfully for 47 years in Western Canada, confining itself largely to farm business, the Company has recently taken out a Dominion license, and in Ontario, British Columbia and Manitoba is writing mercantile and industrial fire and automobile under non-assessable policies, and also plate glass, burglary and theft insurance.

AUSTRALIA'S POSITION ACUTE

Unsound Economic Policy Followed for Years Has Brought Country to Well Nigh Desperate Situation

By HERBERT HEATON

(From the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association)

BY THEIR sheer gloom the letters coming these days from Australia make those of my most pessimistic correspondents in the United States, Canada and Great Britain read like hymns of praise. "The bottom has fallen out of Australia," says one of them, "and is exposing the contents of the dustbin to the world. We are all busy muck-raking and trying (a) to solder the bottom on the bin (without a soldering iron), and (b) to fill the tin with something less like rubbish. It's a most interesting time—and most painful. . . . The country, on the verge of bankruptcy, has had the bailiffs (Sir Otto Niemeyer) in to straighten us up. We can't pay our debts, which are colossal—prices are down—five harvests have been bad—stock is low owing to drought, and the Federal Government has bled the states to death—Canberra is anathema. . . . We are all living from hand to mouth—spending as little as possible—not entertaining, and wondering where our next income tax is coming from."

And so on, through accounts of riots at the wharves, of dire unemployment and distress, of houses that "you can't give away", of perpetual sales of prices "almost down to English ones", and of rumors of the formation of a Ku Klux Klan.

To professional economists on the spot the collapse seems a disaster of the first magnitude. Professor Giblin describes it as "exceptionally grave", and Professor Bridgen says it is "no mere seasonal crisis" but the end of a period. There have been signs of panic in some quarters; labor is fighting hard and refusing to face realities; governments have resorted to emergency legislation which in some instances is likely to kill as many as it cures and delay the readjustments necessary to recovery. Only the weather has kept its head, and a series of good general rains has broken the drought which for years gripped large parts of the continent.

What then has gone wrong? The immediate cause of the crash can be stated quite simply. There has been a big rapid fall in Australia's income from sales of produce overseas and from overseas loans. This fall amounts to something over \$250,000,000 at least. Bridgen sticks to an optimistic estimate of a decline of one-tenth in the total income of all the people, which would be about \$300,000,000. A Federal Treasurer put it at \$250,000,000, but Giblin leans towards an estimate of about \$450,000,000 for 1930, with a "further probability of a deficiency" of not less than \$250,000,000 in the ensuing years. This means a loss of from \$40 to \$70 per head of the whole population.

THE immediate consequences of this decline have been (1) difficulty in paying interest and sinking fund abroad and in paying for imports; (2) a fall in revenue and chaos in public finance; (3) a collapse of general spending power, of property values and of employ-

ment; (4) the virtual stoppage of public works construction, with all its consequences, direct and indirect, on employment.

Australia now faces a future in which wool and wheat prices will be low and overseas borrowing insignificant; she has to adjust herself to these two new conditions, and meanwhile carry the load of interest and repay the income she has been enjoying for so long from large loans.

Let us elaborate this statement. Productive Australia is town and country, but exporting Australia is all country. There are no factory products to send abroad, except sugar, butter, wine, flour and some metals. From 1923-8, 95 per cent. of Australian exports were land mineral products, and most of them went abroad raw. Wool towered high above all rivals and comprised 47 per cent. of export

steady income from these two exports of \$86-87,000,000 from 1925-6 to 1928-9, for, curiously enough, if wheat was down, wool was up, and vice versa.

The collapse of wool and wheat prices therefore spelt disaster, especially if it happened quickly. In July, 1929, a certain grade of greasy merino wool was selling in London at 34c. a pound; in March, 1930, it was down to 22c.; a cross-bred grade fell in the same period from 30 to 22. What happened to wheat need not be recorded in a Canadian journal; but the loss of income from these two commodities alone was about \$150,000,000, and if other articles are added, the fall may amount to \$200,000,000 on an export total which from 1923 to 1928 averaged about \$700,000,000 per annum.

THIS nasty "left" would be enough to stun a Tunney; but it came on top of an equally "dirty right" in the virtual stoppage of overseas borrowing. Like all new countries Australia has been borrowing almost from the coming of self-government, and in June, 1914, had a total national debt of \$1,650,000,000, i.e., \$334 a head. Of this sum, two-thirds had come from overseas, one-third from Australian lenders.

Two-thirds of the money had been spent on railroads; water supply, harbors, rivers, roads, bridges and advances to settlers absorbed most of the rest; in short, it had

all gone in what theoretically were reproductive works which would either repay it or at least pay interest on it. Some of it had been squandered, some reproductive works proved sterile, but by and large it had given the country transportation and kindred services which would elsewhere be provided by private enterprise.

Fifteen years later, in June, 1929, the debt stood at \$5,370,000,000, or \$843 a head. It had increased by 225 per cent. in total amount, and by 150 per cent. a head. Roughly half of it was owed overseas, half at home. Of the enormous increase, about 40 per cent. represented the loan cost of the war and of the ambitious attempts at soldier land settlement, etc., which were undertaken in the name of repatriation. Australian war costs were proportionately higher than those of any other country; the "digger" was paid \$1.50 a day at least, and had to be transported halfway round the world, while the pension and repatriation plans were lavishly undertaken.

Much of the money spent on land settlement is now as dead a loss as that spent on ammunition; for various reasons the scheme has been more failure than success, and over \$100,000,000 has gone as bad debt in the writing down of land values, loss of loans, etc.

But even when the war debt is taken into account, we are still left

(Continued on Page 31)



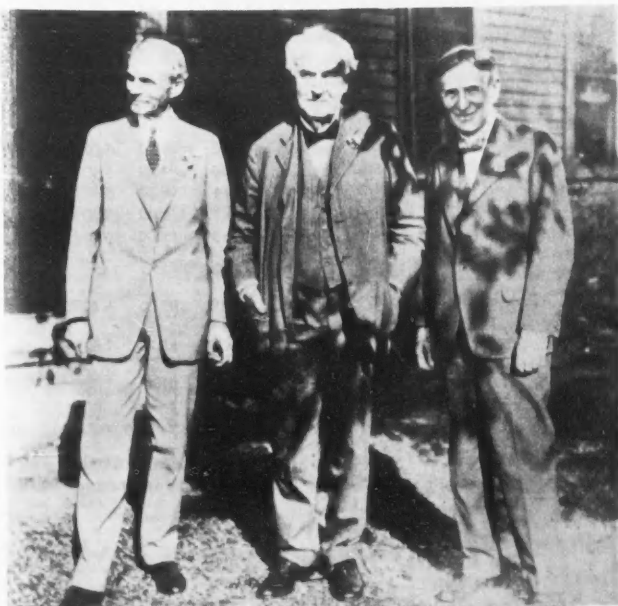
INCREASES DIVIDEND

H. W. Hunt, President and Managing Director of Hunt's Limited, which has issued an excellent annual report and has increased its dividend rate.

value; wheat and flour came next, accounting for nearly 19 per cent.; meat, skins, hides and tallow contributed 8 per cent.

Thus the pastoralist and grain-grower supplied 74 per cent. of the \$700,000,000 worth of exports. Metals played a small part—7.5 per cent.; but sugar, butter, wine, and dried fruits—on which so much loving care and money have been spent—contributed, all told, only 8.9 per cent., and were kept moving out only by subsidies levied on the Australian consumer. Coal, which once found markets all round the Pacific and was about the cheapest in the world, has become the dearest, has been uncertain in supply because of frequent strikes, and so has few buyers. Hence the ability of the continent to pay for its imports and to meet its external debt obligations rested most heavily on wool and wheat.

Of these two commodities, wheat (including flour) has always been an unstable export quantity, varying between 74,000,000 bushels and 125,000,000 between 1924 and 1928. The income from its sale has fluctuated, in millions of pounds sterling, as follows since 1924-5: 40, 24, 27, 20, 26. But wool prices and export value have always remained high since the war, and the income from export has run, again in millions of pounds, at 63, 63, 60, 66, 61. Hence there has been a



THREE FAMOUS FRIENDS

Henry Ford, Thomas Edison and Harvey Firestone standing outside Mr. Edison's Laboratory at Fort Myers, Fla., during their recent annual get-together in the sunny south. —Wide World Photo.



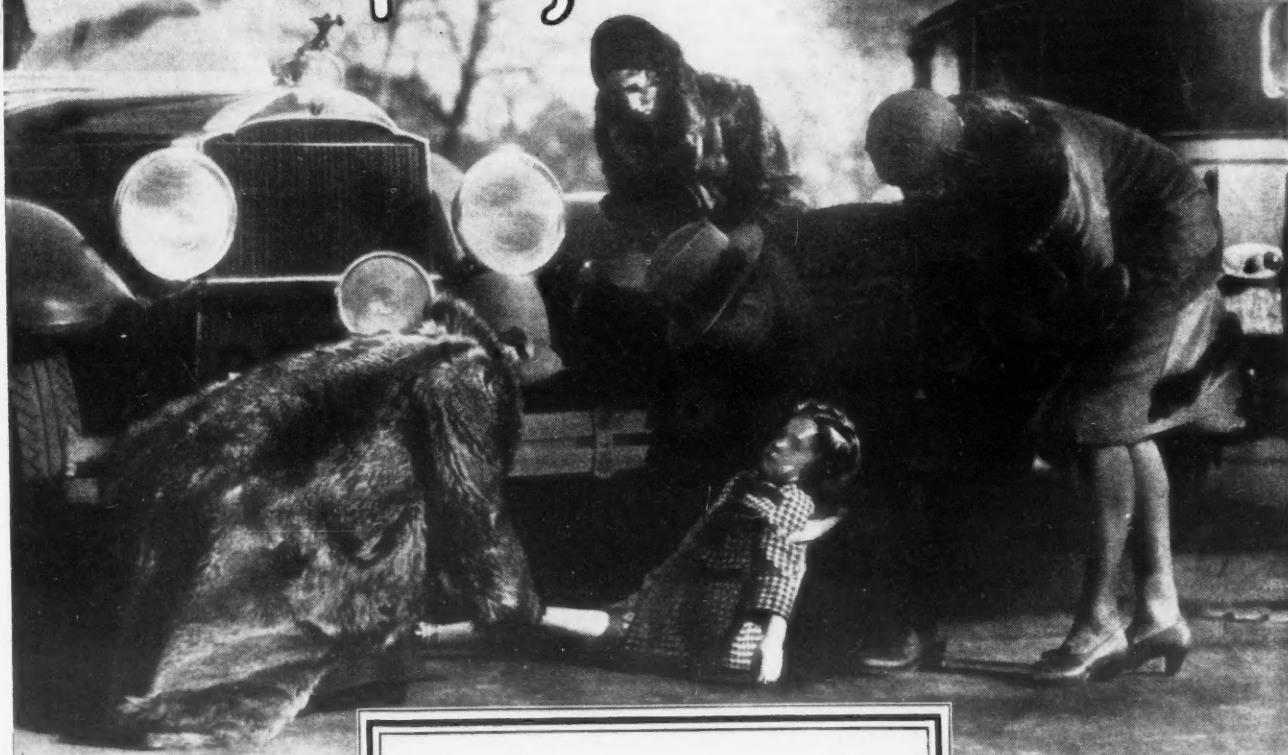
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GOLD & DROSS

Durant of Canada A Buy At 9?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Now that Durant of Canada common is down again to 9, do you think it is a buy? I take it that the change in the company's status (to Dominion Motors, etc.) is a constructive one, and that it has improved the outlook for shareholders. What do you think about it?

—B. N., Toronto, Ont.

I feel sure that you are right in supposing that Durant of Canada's prospects have been improved by the recent developments, but I very much doubt that those same prospects are bright enough to justify a price which affords a yield of only 4.44 per cent.

It is understood that the company's forthcoming annual report will show an operating loss for 1930, after providing for depreciation, of more than \$100,000, and as there does not seem to be any reason to expect any material improvement in earnings in the near future, continuance of even the present yield cannot be counted upon. Thus I see no reason to consider the stock a buy at the present time and price level; nor will it be a buy, in my opinion, until actual results over a period of time have demonstrated that the company can make good profits under the new arrangement.

That it will do so eventually is to be expected. I think, in view of the successes achieved under President Roy D. Kerby's management in the past, but that expectation does not mean that caution is not advisable at the present time. It is very likely, I think, that opportunities will be available before long to purchase the stock below the present level.

Wright-Martin Motors Corporation

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you be so good as to let me know whether you think the holder of Class "A" and Class "B" shares of Wright-Martin Motors Corporation Limited should accede to the demand of a committee styled "Trustees Production Capital Wright-Martin Motors" to pay a special assessment of \$1 per share, or whether this would be throwing good money after bad?

—K. F., Kingston, Ont.

I think it would, as you suggest, be throwing good money after bad. The record of this undertaking is so highly unsatisfactory that if I were a shareholder I would prefer to lose the amount of my "commitment" rather than pay in another dollar. In my opinion an investigation of this company by the Attorney-General's Department of Quebec is long overdue.

Noranda and Nickel

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would like your opinion on the recent advance of International Nickel and Noranda. Do you think this has been justified by events or by future prospects? Even granting that both companies are in excellent position to produce when the market is ready, don't you think that the speculative element has been allowed to override immediate prospects?

—L. S. S., Montreal, Que.

The upward movement of both Noranda and Nickel has been caused in part by pure speculation. This is not surprising.

There are other elements in the background, however, and to these attention has been directed in this column in recent months. Noranda, a company with a comparatively low capitalization in common stock and no bonded debt or preferred issue, has demonstrated a sound earning power even with abnormally low prices for copper. The mine has shown a surprising ability to reveal new ore in large volume; gold values as revealed in drilling and in productive work have shown a tendency to rise and to take a more important position in the mine's earning capacity as time goes on. The company is also nearing the end of its large expenditure, placing it on the footing of a producer of refined metal and, through interests in final process works of finished products. The background you will recognize, as favorable.

Nickel, in its annual statement, presented as complete a picture of preparedness as I have ever noted in mining circles. It has financed its expansion program, is now earning profits practically in line with its dividend of 15 cents quarterly, has a large liquid reserve and had curtailed expenses and cut production costs. Into such a picture there is projected the feature of possible expansion along supplementary lines. Some months ago I remarked that Nickel would attract independent industries which would utilize nickel and copper. There appears to be some chance of this within a reasonable period. While the Krupp rumor may be denied as a premature development, it is quite in line with what may be expected in the future.

Both companies have high grade ore deposits of large dimensions. Both are in a condition to take advantage of any favorable turn in the industrial world. And good stocks cannot always be bought at minimum quotations.

Canadian Financial Founders Ltd.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of the Canadian Financial Founders Limited now being advertised? Would you advise me to put my money into it? Is it a desirable investment? Does it give as much protection as life insurance? Please describe the insurance feature.

—J. R., Quebec, Que.

The desirability of the plan of investment offered by Canadian Financial Founders Limited depends upon the circumstances and needs of the individual investor.

Canadian Financial Founders' plan affords investors the opportunity of buying Diversified Trustee Shares, Series "C", an attractive fixed trust investment composed of common stock interests in fifty of the largest corporations on this continent, on time payments and with an insurance feature which provides for payment of any balance due in the event of the death of the investor.

By means of this plan an investment in Diversified Trustee Shares is brought within the reach of anyone who can afford to make a monthly payment of not less than \$10. Thus the plan of Canadian Financial Founders serves a useful purpose and as the service charge appears moderate, it seems to be a responsible plan of investment for those who prefer the time payment system. On the other hand, the

fact should not be overlooked that investors who can afford to pay cash in full can save money by buying their Diversified Trustee Shares direct from the original distributors.

The insurance feature provides for group insurance to be carried with an insurance company covering the amount of the payments still to be made by the purchaser, so that if the investor dies during the currency of the agreement, the amount of the insurance representing the balance of the purchase price becomes payable to Canadian Financial Founders Limited, which agrees to declare the certificate matured, making available to the investor's executors or administrators the maturity options as set forth.

It should not be overlooked, however, that there is no guarantee that the group insurance will be maintained during the entire currency of the agreement, as specific provision is made in the certificate for the possibility of the group insurance being terminated at some future time, by giving the investor the choice of exercising his right of surrender or of continuing the agreement without the insurance feature.

Obviously, therefore, the Canadian Financial Founders' plan does not afford as much protection as life insurance.

Canada Wire Worth Holding

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I hold some of the "B" stock of the Canada Wire and Cable Company and now that they have issued a report that is not encouraging, I am thinking of getting rid of it, even if I do have to take a small loss. Before I sell I would like your advice. Do you think I should get rid of this right now or is it safe to hold for a while? Do you think the company has a good future?

—P. J. T., Three Rivers, Que.

To your last question: yes. To the question of selling: I can see no reason for getting out of Canada Wire "B" just now, particularly if it would mean taking a loss. Some time ago I expressed the opinion that I thought this stock was good for holding, and while the report for 1930 did disclose earnings quite a bit lower than had been anticipated, I don't see any reason for getting panicky.

Earnings per share on the "B" stock were \$2.90 as against \$5.67 the year before, and dividend requirements of \$1.75. You possibly know that this dividend rate was inaugurated fairly late last year, and at a time when the directors should have been well-informed both as to earnings trend and business prospects. I hardly consider it likely, therefore, that there will be any reduction or omission, despite the fact that the margin of earnings for 1930 was not any too great. An encouraging fact is that the company showed greater sales volume in 1930 than in 1929.

Canada Wire has very valuable connections, both with Noranda and with important power enterprises and these connections should prove increasingly valuable from both the angles of supply of material and markets. Power development is continuing in Canada at an impressive rate and I think that Canada Wire stands to benefit directly from this. At the present time I can see no reason for jettisoning the "B" stock; you will observe that no great falling off in market quotations has followed the publication of the report.

Higher Dividend for Teck Hughes

Editor, Gold and Dross:

As a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT and a reader of Gold and Dross, would you kindly give me a comment on Teck Hughes? Has the future been fully discounted in quotations of \$7.30 per share? What are the prospects for an increase of dividend from the present 60 cents?

—F. S., Regina, Sask.

The future of Teck Hughes has not been fully discounted, even if you are one of those who ask for ten per cent. return on gold stocks. Teck has advanced its program of mill construction and will add 350 tons almost at once, putting capacity up to around 1,300 tons daily. This spells higher earnings.

It would not be surprising if, by last quarter of 1931, the company was earning, net, around 85 to 90 cents a share. As the policy of directorate has always been to be generous with shareholders in the matter of dividends, it is just a question of time until the rate is raised.

Steel of Canada Common

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would like to have your opinion on Steel Company of Canada common stock. Someone told me recently that things had finally been settled in favor of the common stockholders in the dispute about dividends, and that should mean that the common is a good buy. Could you explain to me briefly how the dispute was settled and what it means and tell me how the company is doing? Do you think I should buy the common stock now?

—R. T. P., Sherbrooke, Que.

I think that Steel of Canada common is a reasonable buy at present, but only for long term holding. Now that the fireworks have died down in the "dispute" you refer to, investors are bending their attention more to actual earnings and the business prospect. For that reason, I would not be surprised to see the common stock at lower levels before the end of 1931 unless evidence appears of a business pick-up which would directly affect the company.

Apparently you missed the company's recent annual report which showed earnings for 1930 of \$2.41 on the combined preferred and common stocks, as against \$4.92 in 1929 and \$3.87 in 1928, and which compares with dividend requirements of \$1.75. While the report showed full maintenance of the company's strong financial position, the interesting point revealed was the way in which business had decreased toward the end of the year—a fact which hardly gives too encouraging an outlook at this time for 1931.

The company may benefit, of course, from increased tariff protection, but only general improvement of business in Canada can be expected to produce any upward trend in earnings. While it is too early to predict what the company will earn this year, there is no evidence, to my mind, that the dividend is in any danger whatever, particularly having regard to the company's splendid surplus.

The point of importance in connection with the

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City of Three Rivers, 5 1/2%	1967	108.35	5.00%

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Gatineau Power Co., 5%	1956	94.50	5.40%
Maclean Quebec Power Co., 5 1/2%	1961	96.00	5.78%
National Light & Power Co., 6%	1949	100.00	6.00%
Associated Tel. & Tel. Co., 5 1/2%	1955	89.00	6.40%

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2%, being at the rate of 7% per annum, has been declared on the Preference Shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record as of March 21st, 1931.

Notice is also given that a quarterly dividend of .25c per share, being at the rate of \$1.00 per share per annum, has been declared on the Class "A" or Ordinary Fully Participating Shares and the Common Shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record as of March 21st, 1931.

By order of the Board,
J. H. GILLIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of .20c per share for the period ending 31st March, 1931, has been declared upon the shares of the Company, and outstanding, and will be payable on and after the 1st day of April 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of March, 1931.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL H. J. REID,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Paris, March 20th, 1931.

THAYERS LIMITED.

Dividend Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of 8 1/2% per share has been declared on the 1st Preference Stock of THAYERS LIMITED, payable on April 1st, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on March 24th, 1931.

By order of the Board,
S. E. PROWSE, Secretary.
London, March 18th, 1931.

Dividend Notice

Economic Investment Trust Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Economic Investment Trust Limited have declared a dividend of \$1.25 per share (par value \$50.00) being at the rate of 5% per annum for the half year ending the 31st March, 1931, payable on the 1st day of April, 1931, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of March, 1931.

By order of the Board,
C. R. ALDERSON,
Assistant Secretary.
Toronto, March 19th, 1931.

GOLD & DROSS

"dispute" between the common and preferred shareholders is the full acceptance by the company of the Privy Council's decision in favor of the common holders. Prior to this announcement the shadow of possible further litigation had hung over the picture; now it is clear that a distribution of some \$5,000,000 must be made to the common shareholders in the form of "arrearage".

A sharp rise in the common some time ago indicated that optimists hoped for immediate results, but the declaration of dividends at the regular rates indicates that the directors intend to take their time. In this course they have been influenced—and I believe wisely—by prevailing business conditions.

Ultimately, of course, distribution will be made, and prices for the common from now on will undoubtedly take this into account.

The Granada Stock Ratio

Editor, Gold and Dross:

A few weeks ago I noticed that in answering a question about Granada shares you stated that one had been a holder of 1,000 shares of the original stock he would be entitled to 200 shares of the new stock. This is hardly correct is it? I only got 100 shares for mine.

—T. S. R., Toronto, Ont.

You are right. Granada's original capitalization was 5,000,000 shares. The company was reorganized on the basis of ten for one, making capitalization 500,000 shares. This was again raised to 1,000,000, creating half a million new shares to finance a mill. Therefore, the correct answer is that if you had 1,000 shares of the old stock you were entitled to 100 shares of the new.

POTPOURRI

R. J. Flint, Mich. The plans of PIE BAKERS OF CANADA LIMITED following the public sale of a certain amount of stock, apparently did not materialize, and affairs have been dormant for some time. I am informed that at the present time the company is negotiating with a firm said to represent quite a bit of capital. In the event of this deal going through, those who hold the preferred stock will either be given shares in a new company, or else their money will be returned. Should the deal not materialize, however, it is altogether likely that the company will be wound up, and I am afraid, since there are apparently no assets, that there will be no returns to those who own the stock. I understand that it is the intention of the company to notify shareholders, as soon as anything definite is known.

E. L. T. Hearst, Ont. TASHOTA GOLD MINES LTD., is as speculative as the nature of the venture would indicate. It has not yet passed out of the prospect class although some interesting results have been secured. The company, which is capitalized at \$4,000,000 shares of \$1 par, has a shaft to 200 foot depth, has completed a considerable footage of lateral work and diamond drilling. This yielded rather erratic values, commercial in sections, in several veins. Diamond drilling results on "D" vein were the best secured and these were not followed up underground, due to lack of working capital. Such propositions are always interesting but you should go into it with full realization that you may lose your money.

G. A., Winnipeg, Man. While I do not think that capital stock of NATIONAL STEEL CAR can be regarded as a conservative investment, I can see no reason for your disposing of it at the present time. The company is currently reported to have sufficient business on hand to maintain a good ratio of operation to capacity to the end of the fiscal year in June, and there is, as you point out, the possibility of their receiving the claim of around \$1,000,000 before very long. The company is in a strong financial position, and I think that the only reason for possible discontinuance of dividends would be a continuation of the present depression for a longer period than is generally anticipated.

J. J., Cobourg, Ont. PORCUPINE KIRKLAND GOLD MINES, has groups of claims in three localities, one in Cabot township, West Shining Tree area; one in Black township and the third in Harker area. The Cabot property has had the bulk of exploratory work, reporting gold values in modest figures. Active in 1928 the company did considerable work on its Shining Tree property, which appears to be a fair prospect. The company lacks funds and I have not heard of any plan to begin work.

P. B., Toronto, Ont. Stock of BASE-O-LITE PRODUCTS LIMITED is of low marketability and definitely speculative.

G. D., St. Catharines, Ont. Stock of the NECHAKO RIVER MINES INC., is without value of any kind at the present time. The property is idle and the company no longer exists, its charter having been cancelled for non-payment of taxes.

J. E., Bruce, Alta. With CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY common you will be not only getting a satisfactory return, but excellent prospects of appreciation over the next three or four years. In investing in C. P. R., you are practically putting your money on the future of Canada, and if you think this Dominion will continue to grow and prosper, you can hardly go wrong with C. P. R.

D. L., Galt, Ont. GENERAL ELECTRIC is undoubtedly the stock to select in the electrical equipment group. This company, by far the largest in its field, and with extensive international affiliations, will share in, if not lead in, any major technical advances. At the present time, earnings are somewhat restricted due to the general business depression, but you must remember that the company's accounting methods are highly conservative. It may be that the stock is adequately priced at the present time with regard to current earnings, but I think if you are prepared to hold this for a number of years, it should show you substantial appreciation.

T. S., St. Thomas, Ont. GENERAL FOODS furnished proof of its inherent soundness in 1930, when in a year of general stagnation, it reported earnings of around \$3.65 a share, as against \$3.89 in 1929. In addition, the company has tightened up its organization, and will overcome certain distributing difficulties. Interest also attached to its recently announced process for adding Vitamin D to food and pharmaceutical products. I think the stock is an excellent buy for long term holding.

S. C., Treherne, Man. GEM LAKE MINES LIMITED is a gold prospect in Eastern Manitoba. It has had considerable exploration and some development in ore, the results of which are distinctly encouraging. Recently the company was successful in raising funds in United States, the proposed plan being to increase depth of workings. Commercial grade gold ore has been found in sizable dimensions. The property has not yet shown sufficient ore to justify mill construction but if current results persist production plans would be in order. It is well managed. The stock is distinctly risky.

W. G., Fort William, Ont. SAN ANTONIO has about \$800,000 in gold ore developed or indicated, sufficient in the opinion of the company, to warrant a small mill. There are, in addition, other ore chances in the mine. The company needs money and is now arranging financing. This plan needs money and is now arranging financing. This plan comes in the Gem Lake class as a speculation. Both companies have chances of developing into something interesting.

F. L., Chatham, Ont. Under the circumstances which you outline I do not think that first mortgage bonds of the RICHMOND BUILDING LIMITED are the sort of security which should be held by a widow with a small income. No particularly active market exists for the bonds, but I believe that recent transactions have taken place in them at

around 85, and if the lady in question could obtain a price as good as this my advice would be to sell and to put her money into higher grade securities. Interest and sinking fund requirements on the issue have been regularly met to date, but I believe that funds for this were privately supplied, rather than earned directly by the building. I understand that interest and sinking fund are currently guaranteed by the present owner, but naturally this guarantee exists only so long as the owner is identified with the property. If absolute safety of principal is, as you point out, the prime consideration, I do not think that these bonds should be held.

W. A., Buckingham, Que. I consider "A" stock of RADIO-KEITH-ORPHEUM to be a reasonable current buy for long term holding. The company, as you possibly know, has advanced to one of the leading positions in the industry. Not only is it affiliated with Radio Corporation of America, and National Broadcasting Company in a number of important projects, but its recent acquisition of the Pathe Exchange, with its producing and distributing facilities is expected to be profitable. The company owns about 150 theatres, and leases about 50. It is possible that a dividend on class "A" may not be considered for some time, in line with the company's desire to build up a strong surplus. Its financial position is favourable, and its accounting methods are highly conservative.

F. W., Toronto, Ont. DELTA MINES SYNDICATE, capitalized at 3,000 units of \$100 par value, of which half were issued for property interest, has three groups of claims in Drury township, Sudbury district. One group, adjoining the Sultana mine, has been drilled, with results only indicative of favorable conditions. Claims made respecting vanadium values should be taken with considerable caution. A government analysis of samples showed only a fraction of one per cent. vanadium. Some wild talk has been circulated; it is of the type which creates unwarranted expectations.

W. G., Saskatoon, Sask. ELDERADO GOLD MINES LIMITED has copper and pitchblende prospects in the Great Bear Lake region, N.W.T. Unofficial reports on the extent and value of these have created an artificial interest. Some wild stories have been told but it is important to note that these have not emanated from officials. It is true that pitchblende discovery has been made and this might be really important. At the present time the Department of Mines at Ottawa is testing samples brought out. The main point to be determined is the extent of the deposit. The copper prospects are undetermined as to value. Charles and Gilbert LaBine, officials of Eldorado, have a good reputation in mining circles, gained over a long period of honest dealing with the public.

S.W., Petawaga, Ont. I do not know that you have anything to lose by exchanging your KENNEDY SPRING WHEEL stock for FARM VEHICLE LIMITED stock, as the stock you are already holding has no value that I know of. The Kennedy Spring Wheel Company has never been able to achieve any results of benefit to shareholders, and the Farm Vehicles Limited can hardly do any worse. However, I would not advise paying any more money to them.

D.A., Galt, Ont. You may with an easy mind disregard the propaganda which you have received on the beryllium deposits of Manitoba. By ignoring it you will not miss any golden opportunity to make money. While the Western occurrences of beryllium are interesting from a mineralogical point of view and might possibly have some commercial significance in the future, entirely too much high pressure publicity has been manufactured about them. This "Powerful British and American Financial Interests Battle" stuff is bunk.

A.W., Atlanta, Ga. Because of its dependence on the uncertainty of female fashions, ASSOCIATED APPAREL INDUSTRIES INC., cannot be regarded as a conservative investment medium. It is quite definitely speculative, despite its comparatively favorable record for 1930, but I think it offers attraction if you are prepared to accept the risk of price fluctuation which goes with it.

D.M., Halifax, N.S. The new field which PARKE, DAVIS AND COMPANY has entered is that of household supplies. The company reported net income for 1930 of \$1.58 a share, a decline of 10.3%. Its strong position and long-term prospects are promising, but I think that the present price of around 30 pretty well discounts any further immediate favorable development.

H.H., Fort William, Ont. You are wise in regarding HUDSON BAY and SHERRITT GORDON as speculations. If you are willing to bet that copper will go up in price you will be willing to buy either or both stocks. The chances of the price of the metal improving are, in my opinion, better than of falling. The statistical position is getting better and the market responds very rapidly to the available supply data.

T.J., Thedford, Ont. I am very much surprised to learn that you have recently been offered stock of BROOKS STEAM MOTORS LIMITED, and I would appreciate it very much if you would write again and tell me who is making this offer. If it is a brokerage house, or security house, or security salesman, evidently direct misrepresentation must have entered into this, as the company is at the present time in liquidation.

R.C., London, Ont. In my opinion you might as well turn in your DUPRAT stock for the new issue of ALLIANCE MINING AND SECURITIES. Alone the five small companies, with weak individual treasuries, could not get anywhere. There is a possibility that, by casting off the more doubtful property holdings of the old companies and concentrating work on the more promising, something may be achieved.

S.R.T., Edmonton, Alta. MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CONSOLIDATED common stock is about the strongest investment common stock in Canada. The company is in a very sound position financially, has made an excellent record, and has bright prospects for further growth over a period of years. The present yield is small, but this will be compensated for in due time by growth in income and in the market value of the stock.

J.F., Montreal, Que. BUCKEYE MINES, LIMITED, is an early stage small scale complex ore proposition from which you would be wise not to expect too much. It might some day be a modest shipper to smelters. Your commitment is small and you can probably afford to be patient. As zinc seems to be the main metal constituent of the ore it is not likely that much interest will develop for some time.

L. S. M., Sydney, N. S. Both NIPISSING and PREMIER GOLD are worth current quotations. In fact Nipissing has sufficient cash assets to pay the current 30 cents a share dividend for over eight years. The stock could be bought on one-third margin (if you go in for that sort of thing) to yield 26% annually, after paying your interest at present dividend rate. Premier is a well established company with a history of success and a generous dividend paying policy. It has entered the Eastern field by acquiring an option on Tough Oakes. This is interesting.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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Concerning Insurance
AUTO RATES REDUCED

Average Decrease of 8% on Private Cars, Which Represents About Two-Thirds of Total Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

THERE is no question now that automobile insurance rates in Ontario in 1927 and 1928 were generally inadequate. The Royal Commission investigation brought out this fact clearly enough, and that the companies lost money on them. Therefore, some increase in rates for 1929 was undoubtedly justified, and the only matter left to be determined is whether a jump of 50% in rates in some cases and 25% in other cases, or an average increase of about 31%, was too high or not.

At the time he made his findings, the actual results under the 1929 rates were not available, and the Commissioner, using an arbitrary or theoretical standard of measurement, reached the conclusion that the rates for private passenger cars were excessive to an aggregate amount of \$654,318, while the rates for commercial vehicles and fleets were too low.

This finding was not accepted by the insurance companies, and they have produced figures to show that the complete experience for 1929, which, of course, the Commissioner had not before him when he made his report, reveal an underwriting loss by board companies of \$37,500 on private passenger cars and of \$173,000 on both private and commercial cars.

There was no recommendation by the Commissioner that the companies should be required to make any refunds to individual policyholders of any excess charges as found by him, but he intimated that rates should be lower in future and more uniform. He did recommend, however, that the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance should be empowered to order a readjustment of rates whenever in his opinion they are excessive, inadequate, unfairly discriminatory or otherwise unreasonable, and that the reasonableness of rates in the future should be left largely in the hands of the Superintendent, subject to an appeal from his decision to the Courts. A provision embodying this recommendation was included in the amendment to the Ontario Insurance Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, but was not made law, being left to come into force on Royal Proclamation.

It should be remembered that the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance already has power to order the removal, after an investigation, of any rates that are unfairly discriminatory, and the advisability of any further extension of his control over rates at the present time is questionable for many reasons.

Accordingly, the Ontario Government, instead of adopting the principle of further regulation of rates, has wisely accepted the proposal of the board companies for a new scale of rates for 1931 for private

passenger cars which will effect substantial savings for the motor using public. The percentage decreases in rates range from 2% to 26%, according to coverage class of car and territory, an average decrease of about 8%. On the basis of total premiums of \$6,500,000 written on private passenger cars in 1931, this means an aggregate reduction in rates of over \$500,000. In respect of commercial car and fleet rates, which the Commissioner found were inadequate, there will be an average increase of about 12%.

As almost two-thirds of the premiums for automobile insurance in Ontario are paid by private passenger car owners, the result will be a general lowering of rates for the great bulk of motorists in the Province.

Thus the motoring public are obtaining some direct benefit in reduced insurance rates as an outcome of the Royal Commission investigation and the publicity given its findings, whether these findings were in all respects fair to the underwriters and borne out by the actual experience under the 1929 rates or not; while, on the other hand, the insurance companies are left free in the meantime from further government interference in the conduct of their business.

As the companies are now required to file with the Insurance Department their loss cost records, year by year the Government will have available the necessary information as to the reasonableness of the rates charged at any time and be able to judge as to the need of any further action, such as the bringing into force by Proclamation of the provisions for regulation of rates now included in the Insurance Act as Section 275a.

It is to be hoped that the companies transacting automobile insurance will so regulate their own affairs in the general interest, and deal with the rate question and also the question of acquisition cost in such a way as to remove any grounds for further government intervention in their business.

Fire and Automobile Insurance Results in 1930

PRELIMINARY Government figures of the results of fire insurance and automobile insurance business in Canada for the year 1930 have been issued by the Dominion Insurance Department, Ottawa, as follows:

Fire insurance premiums written in Canada during the year 1930 decreased by \$3,382,961, or 5.77% below the amount written in 1929, the total for 1930 being, after deducting licensed reinsurance, \$55,208,019. Of this amount Canadian companies wrote \$11,211,468, Bri-



MANAGER FOR QUEBEC

Clarence A. J. Miller, for the past ten years Eastern Ontario Manager for the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, has been promoted to be Manager of the Company for the Province of Quebec. He will also continue in charge of the Ottawa district office. He received his early insurance training with the Liverpool & London & Globe, and also served as Inspector with the Employers' Liability in Montreal for some time. For a number of years he acted as editor of the insurance page of the Citizen Retailer.

tish companies \$23,745,067, and foreign companies, \$20,251,484, these amounts being less than the corresponding amounts for 1929 by 2.96%, 9.37% and 2.81%, respectively.

The losses incurred increased from \$31,547,322 in 1929 to \$31,833,284 in 1930, the average loss ratio for 1930 being 57.66%, compared with 53.69% for 1929. The ratio for Canadian companies was 57.57%; for British companies, 57.27%; and for foreign companies 58.16%.

The loss ratio by provinces is shown below, the corresponding ratios for 1929 being shown in parenthesis: Alberta, 53.97 (60.87); British Columbia, 61.34 (53.24); Manitoba, 51.22 (40.74); New Brunswick, 63.44 (65.12); Nova Scotia, 47.96 (48.53); Ontario, 57.02 (55.10); Prince Edward Island, 42.80 (154.00); Quebec, 62.18 (49.68); Saskatchewan, 55.90 (59.14); Yukon, 190.05 (87.31).

The net premiums written for automobile insurance of all classes amounted in 1930 to \$18,256,918, an increase over 1929 of \$1,429,314. The losses incurred amounted to \$9,924,852, or 54.36% of the premiums written, as compared with 56.58% in 1929. Adjusting the reserve of unearned premiums to take account of the larger volume of premiums written during the year for which the losses had not been fully sustained during the year, the premiums earned during 1930 amount to \$17,571,359, the loss ratio on this basis being 56.48%, as against 64.22% on the same basis in 1929. For the three year period, 1928 to 1930, inclusive, the ratio of losses incurred to premiums earned is 62.66%, as compared with 67.49% for the period 1927 to 1929, inclusive.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Kindly advise how a Mutual Company can sell Non-participating insurance? If there are any profits on these policies where do the dividends go?

—W.J.B., Oshawa, Ont.

Under the insurance law of Canada, a mutual life company may sell both participating and non-participating insurance. In this respect the Canadian law is not the same as it is across the line, where a mutual company is restricted to the sale of participating insurance exclusively.

Surplus earned on non-participating business is available for distribution to the participating policyholders of Canadian mutual companies.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you be good enough to supply me with any information you might have on hand in regard to the Anglo-Scottish General Commercial Insurance Company Limited of Edinburgh, Scotland, with head office in Canada at Vancouver, B.C.

I am primarily interested in the financial standing of this company, the class of insurance transacted and the premium income for the years 1929 and 1930.

If this information can be furnished, it will be very much appreciated.

—J. H. R., Montreal, Que.

The Anglo-Scottish General Commercial Insurance Co., Ltd., has been in business since 1909 and has been operating in Canada under Dominion license since 1923.

It has a deposit of \$318,280 with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policy-

SIXTY YEARS of PROGRESS

1871

1931

STATEMENT FOR 1930

New Assurances Paid for \$705,678,000
Total Assurance in Force \$2,863,701,000
Surplus and Contingency Reserve \$36,532,000
Assets \$588,733,000
Liabilities (including Paid-up Capital Stock) \$552,201,000

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

"THE INDEPENDENT GROUP"

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Dominion Fire Insurance Co.
Northwestern National Insurance Co.
National-Ben Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
Ensign Insurance Co.
Firemen's Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J.
Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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BURGLARY
PLATE GLASS
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MORTGAGES — AGREEMENTS FOR SALE — LOANS

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Edmonton Credit Building, - Edmonton, Alberta

Organized 1884—Dominion License

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BRANCHES:
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BRITISH COLUMBIA: 64 Commerce Bldg., Vancouver

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Canadian Department
W. E. BALDWIN, MANAGER
MONTREAL

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of ABERDEEN AND LONDON

Established 1836

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Head Office for Canada
Northern Building, St. John St.
Montreal

A. Hurry, Manager
Assets exceed \$109,000,000



IN FRONT RANK OF WEST'S SUCCESSFUL COMPANIES
J. W. Glenwright, Managing Director of The Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada, whose report for 1930 shows substantial progress. New business amounted to \$2,058,158, bringing the insurance in force to \$10,821,019, exclusive of double indemnity and total disability benefits. Assets were increased to \$1,524,305, surplus as regards policyholders was brought up to \$164,319, and the paid up capital was increased to \$144,794. With the high rate of 7.32% earned on investments and the low mortality rate of 34.27% on its total business, the company is in a very favorable position as regards surplus earning power.

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Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

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Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
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Offers exceptional service and co-operation to agents, "Dominion wide" service and satisfaction to policyholders.
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Fine Arts Registered Mail
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LIABILITY BURGLARY PLATE GLASS GUARANTEE

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

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British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

Guaranteed by Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co., Limited of London, England

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OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
FIRE PLATE GLASS
Head Office for Canada, Toronto

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LYON & HARVEY, 15 Wellington St. E., Toronto, General Agents
Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

ROBERT LYNCH STALLING, MANAGER FOR CANADA

PLANET COMPANY

ASSURANCE LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—SUN BLDG.—TORONTO
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

holders, and is authorized to transact in this country fire, automobile, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance.

Figures for 1930 are not yet available, but at the end of 1929 its total assets in Canada were \$368,974, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$242,197, showing a surplus in this country of \$126,777. Its head office statement showed total assets of \$809,000 and a premium income of \$635,310 for 1929.

Its net premium income in Canada in 1929 was \$290,750—fire, \$174,572; automobile, \$116,178, and the interest earned was \$15,516, making the total income in this country \$306,266. The total net amount of losses incurred was \$175,236—fire, \$98,119; automobile, \$77,117, and commission and brokerage, \$121,051, making the total losses and expenses \$296,287. It is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
My fire insurance premium for \$4,000.00 on household furniture for my house is due for renewal. Three years' renewal has been billed me for \$24.00. This is an increase of \$4.00 on the previous premium, which was \$20.00 for three years. The company is the Provincial Insurance Co., Limited of Montreal, with head office in Canada, in Montreal—representatives being Willis, Faber & Co. of Canada Ltd.

I phoned an Insurance Agency in St. Catharines, to see what their rate would be, and found it would be \$32.00 for three years, same amount carried. I would appreciate your reply stating whether I am properly protected and can collect under a policy with the Provincial Insurance Co.

—N. S. C., St. Catharines, Ont.
Provincial Insurance Company, Limited, of which Willis, Faber & Co. of Canada, Ltd., are chief agents in this country, is regularly

licensed and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$502,814 for the protection of Canadian policyholders. It is safe to insure with, and all claims against it can be readily collected.

Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1929 were \$494,029, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$316,443, showing a surplus in this country of \$177,586.

It is an English company, established in 1903, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1910. It is a non-tariff company, and is therefore not bound to charge tariff rates.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Can you give me the financial standing, according to Government reports, of the Toronto General Insurance Co. and the Pilot Insurance Co. at the end of the year 1930? Are they safe to insure with?

—A. A. W., Norwood, Ont.
Government figures of Toronto General Insurance Co. and Pilot Insurance Co. are not yet available for the year ending December 31, 1930, but the published reports of both these companies show a satisfactory financial position.

The Toronto General shows assets of \$1,494,964; liabilities except capital of \$855,477, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$639,486. The paid up capital is \$284,283, so there is a net surplus shown over all liabilities and capital of \$355,202.

The Pilot shows assets of \$649,727; liabilities except capital of \$327,708, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$322,018. The paid up capital is \$267,930, so there is a net surplus shown of \$54,088.

Both companies are safe to insure with.

Australia's Position Acute

(Continued from Page 27)
with well over two billions borrowed between 1914 and 1929 for peaceful purposes. That money has been spent in the usual old ways, but with more emphasis on irrigation, water conservation, and, of course, roads, for where Stephenson made governments spend hundreds of dollars, Ford is making them spend thousands.

That there was shocking over-borrowing is now generally admitted; railroads have been built which will probably never pay more than working costs and contribute little or nothing to interest bills; of some water conservation and closer settlement schemes the same will probably be true; and while the railroads generally have been failing more and more to meet working and capital costs—by \$150,000,000 in five years—the interest cost of the new roads has to be thrown on the taxpayer. At scarcely any point has production kept pace with the mounting interest obligations, more and more of which have therefore had to be taken from taxation.

THIS post-war rake's progress was very pleasant while it lasted. On an average over \$120,000,000 has been added to the overseas debt each year since the war ended, and in 1927-8 it was as much as \$270,000,000. This addition to the spending power of the population has made possible the enjoyment of a higher standard of living than would have been possible if the country had lived on what it produced.

But retribution crept nearer, and would have pounced on the country eventually, even if wool and wheat had not collapsed. The Loan Council was set up in 1924 to avoid clashing and undue competition between the seven borrowers in the raising of loans. It consisted of the Federal and state treasurers, and at first its actions were based largely on the principle of not all being greedy at the same time. But gradually it was compelled to pay lip-service to the doctrine of abstinence, and when its powers to control all borrowing were increased in 1928, it took the advice of a British Economic Mission and began to play the brake handle.

High time, or, rather, too late, for the interest payable abroad had risen from \$105,000,000 in 1924 to \$135,000,000 in 1929, while the total interest bill had risen from \$225,000,000 to \$275,000,000 in the same period. Little wonder that despite abnormally high customs and excise receipts the Federal Treasurer ended only one year out of four up to the middle of 1929 with a surplus. The state treasurers were in little better plight.

It was bad luck that the decision to reduce internal and external borrowing, or rather the inability to float any more loans in the raging waters of London and New York, should have come just when commodity prices were breaking. The amount that was being bor-

rowed overseas gave just about sufficient London credits to pay interest, sinking fund, and miscellaneous government expenditures, such as the upkeep of the High Commissioner and the state Agent-General's offices. If therefore loans stopped, these bills would need to be paid out of the proceeds of Australian exports. But with greasy merino at 22 cents and wheat at anything, that could not be done.

To meet the situation certain emergency measures were taken. The sale of \$25,000,000 of Treasury bills in August, 1929, provided some credit to help meet outstanding London obligations, but the bills cost 6 per cent.; heavy gold exports were made by the Australian banks; \$125,000,000 had been sent by the middle of 1930, and further shipments have been made; this has more than half-filled the bank vaults of bullion.

In order to check further points, telegraphic transfer exchange rates in London were raised to 6½ per cent., exchange supplies were pooled, and many who wished to buy drafts on London had almost to go down on their knees and plead with the bankers. Private persons who wished to go abroad could not take gold, could not buy drafts for pleasure trips and found Australian notes at a heavy discount overseas. Many British recipients of Australian payments have preferred to let their money stop in Australia and earn 6 per cent. rather than pay 6½ per cent. to get it out.

IMPORTS were further attacked by tariff-revision. Late in 1929 the new Scullin government raised the tariff, ignoring entirely the advice of the Tariff Committee of economists, whose report had suggested that the tariff had gone quite high enough. In April, 1930, the tariff was again revised. Some luxury imports were prohibited, except under license; some imports were rationed 50 per cent., some were rationed and loaded with a 50 per cent. surcharge, while some were surcharged but not rationed. In June a further increase was made, and some duties were raised to 75 per cent.

One would have thought that the exchange rate would have been a better weapon to restrain imports, but politicians understand a tariff, and don't understand the workings of exchange. The prohibitive rates were clumsily arrived at, they have hit imports at random, and it will be difficult to remove them.

Meanwhile an S.O.S. had gone out to what the "Sydney Bulletin" calls John Bull Cohen, and, at the invitation of the Federal government, Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, and Professor T. E. Gregory, of the London School of Economics, arrived on the scene in August, 1930. They found the state treasurers making a massed attack on the Federal government, charging that it was not making any effort to reduce expenses and

(Continued on Page 34)

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR MANITOBA
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H. C. BOURNE, Vice-President and General Manager.
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FLOYD E. HALL, Inspector.

Applications for Agencies are Cordially Invited

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HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent—almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

THOS. H. HALL, Managing Director. W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1874
Head Office: KINGSTON, CANADA
A Purely Mutual Company operating throughout Canada

LOW PARTICIPATING RATES—HIGH GUARANTEES

Business in Force over \$21,000,000 Applications for Agencies Invited Assets over \$5,000,000

The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907
Assets \$348,403.50, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70
The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.
Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Head Office, Granby, Que. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

FACTS, NOT FICTION—Premium Income

1918—\$ 5,578 1924—\$156,998
1920—22,586 1926—223,174
1922—89,368 1928—316,771
1930—\$338,195
Never a year in which The Commercial Life has not made progress
For Agency Representation—Address: Agency Department, Head Office, Edmonton

"World's Greatest Automobile Mutual"

Cash Assets Over \$15,000,000
Policyholders' Surplus Over \$3,100,000
Prompt, Fair Claim Service Everywhere
Dividend Savings Paid 25%

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Capital \$1,000,000. Assets \$6,281,460.08

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General Agents for Eastern Canada
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Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.
Operating in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia

FIRE AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM
Insurance in forcenearly \$200,000,000.00
Assets over2,700,000.00
Agents required in Ontario
Write 2 Toronto Street, Toronto

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TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
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LIBERAL CONTRACTS

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has been elected a Member of
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his smoke

AND THE REASON IS SIMPLE



Squibb Dental Cream makes smoking more enjoyable because it leaves such a pleasant, refreshing feeling throughout the mouth. You notice it every time you brush your teeth. And the reason is this:

Squibb Dental Cream is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia—a gentle antacid that soothes tender gums and refreshes as it cleans.

Squibb's is thoroughly safe. It contains no grit, no astringent—nothing which might injure. It cleans beautifully—teeth promptly sparkle.

In fact, most dentists agree that the Squibb type of dentifrice is most

effective. Read the following summary of the replies received by a prominent research institution from an investigation made among 50,000 practicing dentists:

- 95% of the answers stated that germ acids most frequently cause tooth decay and gum irritation;
- 95% agreed that the most serious trouble occurs at the place where teeth and gums meet;
- 85% stated that the best product to prevent these acids from causing decay and irritating the gums is Milk of Magnesia.

Isn't this assurance that Squibb Dental Cream—made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia—will protect your teeth and gums?

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GUARDS THE DANGER LINE

LONDON-CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY

FOUNDED 1859

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

71st ANNUAL REPORT

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1930

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Dominion and Provincial Bonds and Debentures	\$371,403.20	Unadjusted Losses	\$ 20,280.88
Other Bonds and Debentures	232,840.58	Government Taxes Accruing	3,300.00
Cash on hand and on deposit	67,281.66	Due to Reinsurers	4,400.88
Interest and Rents Accrued	9,542.60	Provision for Income Tax	4,428.38
Agents' Balances	38,503.82	Sundry Accounts Payable	3,440.74
Due by Reinsurers	4,927.30		\$ 35,850.88
	\$721,499.16	Reserve for Unearned Premiums	188,319.35
Sundry Accounts Receivable	655.00	Capital Stock Paid Up	\$200,000.00
Office Premises—		Surplus Account	458,484.03
Company's Property cor. Wellington and Scott Streets, Toronto	157,500.00		
	\$882,654.16	Surplus to Policyholders	658,484.03
			\$882,654.16

Classes of Business Transacted by the Company:

FIRE, AUTOMOBILE (all classes), TORNADO, SPRINKLER LEAKAGE, and HAIL.
PETER A. McCALLUM, President. A. V. STAMPER, Secretary.
B. W. BALLARD, Vice-President.

BRITAIN'S TRADE

Substantial Decline Shown for 1930—Only 29.1% of Imports Supplied by Empire Countries

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

IN VIEW of the large part Britain plays in international trade, and the importance of overseas trade to that country which has built up its prosperity on supplying world markets, the extent and the direction of imports and exports for the year of trade depression, 1930, are exceptionally interesting.

Total British exports of merchandise for 1930, measured in money, amounted to £570,553,000, a decline of £158,795,000 or 20 per cent. compared with 1929. Imports of merchandise for 1930 amounted to £1,044,850,000, a decline of £175,925,000 or 14 per cent. In considering these declines, as measured in money, it must be remembered that prices, on the whole, were lower during 1930

than during 1929, so that the decline in volume of merchandise, imported and exported, was not quite so great as indicated by these figures.

It may be noted also that, broadly speaking, the wholesale price of raw materials imported fell to a greater extent than the wholesale price of manufactured goods exported. This tended to diminish British exports, but for a time at least it meant that Great Britain was, compared with recent years, getting a greater percentage of imports in exchange for her exports.

THE general decline in Britain's overseas trade is not surprising in view of world economic events. The direction of that smaller volume of trade is the next matter of interest. From the popular point of view the most interesting analysis is that classifying British trade as with the British Empire, European and extra-European countries. This division is from an economic point of view arbitrary, as the direction of trade from year to year is guided by other considerations than political or geographical nomenclature.

However, to follow the popular division, Britain's trade with other parts of the world was as follows:

British Overseas Trade for 1930		Million £s	%
European Foreign Countries:			
Impts.	434,051	41.5	
Expts.	203,247	35.6	
Other Foreign Countries:			
Impts.	306,647	29.4	
Expts.	119,203	21.0	
Foreign Countries, Total:			
Impts.	740,698	70.9	
Expts.	322,450	56.6	
British Countries:			
Impts.	304,142	29.1	
Expts.	248,103	43.4	
Total Impts.	1,044,840	100.0	
Total Expts.	570,553	100.0	

The outstanding fact revealed by these figures is the large amount of British trade which is transacted with Europe. Then, taking all foreign countries together, during 1930 they supplied Great Britain with 70.9 per cent. of her imported merchandise, while the Empire supplied her with 29.1 per cent.; and the foreign countries bought 56.6 per cent. of the goods Great Britain exported while the Empire bought 43.4 per cent. The large part which foreign countries take in Britain's overseas trade is obviously of sufficient dimensions to make "a nation of shopkeepers" interested in its relation with foreign countries no less than with the Empire.

IT WILL also be seen that the figures of each category do not "balance" as to imports and exports and indicate both a certain amount of circular trade, and also a varying degree of "invisible" exports.

Compared with the previous year the decline in British overseas trade during 1930 was smallest in the case of the trade with Europe. Thus, while total foreign imports declined by 14 per cent., those from Europe declined by less than 7 per cent., and whereas there was a drop in exports to all overseas countries of 20 per cent., the drop in exports to European countries was only 14 per cent.

A large decline occurred in trade with the Empire, imports falling by 15½ per cent. and exports by 23½ per cent. The biggest proportionate decline occurred in the trade with foreign countries outside Europe, imports being down by 22½ per cent. and exports by 30 per cent.

Examining countries in more detail the most striking changes are the large increase of imports into Great Britain from Russia, a small increase of exports to Russia, and a marked decline in both import and export trade with France, Holland and Belgium. Another interesting point is that British exports to Germany measured in sterling are one-third lower than in 1913 while German exports to Great Britain have doubled since 1913.

TURNING to the balance of payments the excess of imports of merchandise over exports in 1930 was £387 millions, against £382 millions in 1929, an increase of £5 million in the "adverse" balance of trade. During 1930 there was an excess of bullion imports of £5 millions compared with an excess of exports of £16 millions in 1929.

As to the estimated, and they are only estimated, invisible exports, the following net receipts



NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY
W. J. Bugar, of the North American Life Assurance Company, who has recently been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Company.

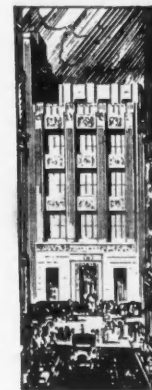
£55 millions; other sources, £15 millions.

All these items, except the last, are lower than for 1929, when the total was £504 millions against a total this time of £431 millions and this, allowing for the £5 million excess of bullion imports, set against the "adverse" merchandise balance of £387 millions, gives a credit balance of £39 millions. The similar credit balance for 1929 was estimated at the much higher figure of £138 millions.

These figures of overseas trade are part of the ammunition in the controversy now developing in Great Britain as to whether the prosperity of the country lies in the direction of developing the home market rather than the export market, or in the direction of an all round increase in international trade.

Canadian yellow birch is known by several names, such as sweet birch, cherry birch and black birch. It is the largest of the various species found in Canada, and sometimes reaches a height of ninety to one hundred feet, and a diameter of forty or more inches.

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THE 100 PER CENT POOL

Western Taxpayers Should Give Serious Attention to Current Dangerous Activities of Compulsionists

By F. C. PICKWELL

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg Bureau

THE Saskatchewan Court of Appeal has been requested to hold a special session, in order to render an early decision covering the validity of provincial legislation in connection with the proposed one hundred per cent compulsory grain pool. The Grain Marketing Act questioned, introduced as a private bill, was passed during the session, together with provision for a referendum. Whether or not the court decision will precede the vote has not been made clear, but it is logical to assume that it may. Should the court decide that the compulsory marketing act is sound in law, as applied to provincial jurisdiction, the final judgment will be given by families producing grain, or farm owners and renters. A two-thirds majority of those who actually vote will decide the issue. Non-voters will be classed with the minority. The general taxpayers have no say in the matter, but may later be called upon to pay the piper.

The general public will be relieved to know that the Saskatchewan Government at least had the courage and business sense to or-

der a judgment from the appeal court, before going to extremes in another hazardous venture—in spite of pressure from radical compulsionists. During the early part of last session it is claimed that some fifteen hundred ardent compulsionists and shock-orators were marshalled at the parliament buildings at one time—in order to "impress" wavering members. Considering that the co-operative grain pool already stands as a debtor to that province for over fourteen million dollars, covering operating losses, such presumption is probably without parallel in big club methods.

An overdose of legislative paternalism has obviously gone to the heads of pool leaders. Even what has already been granted so freely by vote-seeking agrarian governments overly anxious to please—by way of one-sided contracts and so on—prompted one Manitoba judge to exclaim exasperatedly, during a recent pool injunction case, that such stuff savors too much of Russia. He was not very far out.

And what is it all about? Having made a business failure of a gigantic co-operative marketing

gamble in behalf of some 140,000 farmers, the high salaried officials obviously had reason to worry about their jobs. They were only saved by the three prairie governments guaranteeing their accounts with the banks. The governments have already admitted losses totaling at least \$23,000,000, covering the pool's 1929 crop operations—attributed largely to faulty pool sales management and poor business judgment. No one knows what the indirect loss to Western Canada has been, due to the huge experiment in an ill-balanced marketing theory which collapsed when shadowed by its first real crisis.

POOL officials have not been disposed to blame themselves for the present apparent insolvency of the machine they created, which was to revolutionize the established open market system, which has rendered good service for over forty years. They have even gone to the other extreme. Opposed to one hundred per cent compulsion, or dictation, last year, they now turn right about face and clamor wildly for "exclusive power" to market all prairie grain.

The unique oratorical contention covering their failure is that it was due to only having half the farmers' grain to play with. Having gone bankrupt through handling fifty per cent, it is argued, with peculiar logic, that if they had controlled one hundred per cent of production all would have gone well. For that reason independent grain and elevator companies and all competition must be closed out without any suggested compensation, and exclusive right-of-way given to a revamped solvent agrarian corporation—unless the provincial and federal governments plan to join in the grain marketing monopoly, and guarantee the financing.

How much consideration would be given by any government to a private commercial company making such an absurd proposition, under similar conditions? The sponsors would be promptly laughed out of the parliament buildings. The only difference in the above spectacle is another pernicious precedent of class legislatures, or their premiers, being mesmerized too easily by organized agrarian agitators.

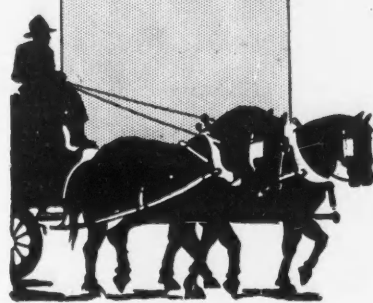
Every member of the Saskatchewan legislature with the happy exception of four, decided to play politics on a distinctly "unsound and impracticable" (to quote a 1930 judgment of Ex-President H. W. Woods, of Calgary) demand of pool compulsionists. The Attorney-General and his constitutional advisers adjudged such an act might be beyond their legal sphere. While all groups joined in rushing the bill through, many serious-minded members are no doubt praying that the whole dangerous scheme will be declared ultra-vires.

SOME British Columbia fruit-growing officials had somewhat similar dictatorial aspirations ushered in by the legislature in 1927, under a co-operative cloak. They called it the British Columbia Marketing Act. But it did not survive the first acid test of the Supreme Court of Canada. Some phases of their fantastic idea of eliminating competition, controlling distribution and thus bettering conditions of the growers, was promptly adjudged ultra-vires of the provincial legislature's authority, as embodied in the British North America Act, covering inter-provincial trading.

Pool leaders in Saskatchewan—and possibly Manitoba—are now gunning after the same game till such time as the courts declare a closed season, and thus safeguard the public interests and business common sense. Alberta appears rather nervous about plunging. The sane attitude on compulsionist theories proclaimed last year by Mr. H. W. Wood, the sanest of pool officials, are well known and have been detailed fully in these columns.

The Appeal Court in Saskatchewan is fortunate in having a sound and recent precedent. Coming at a time when professional politicians and office-seeking theorists are angling to outdo one another, the judgment is both sane and opportune. The British Columbia Marketing Act was thrown out on

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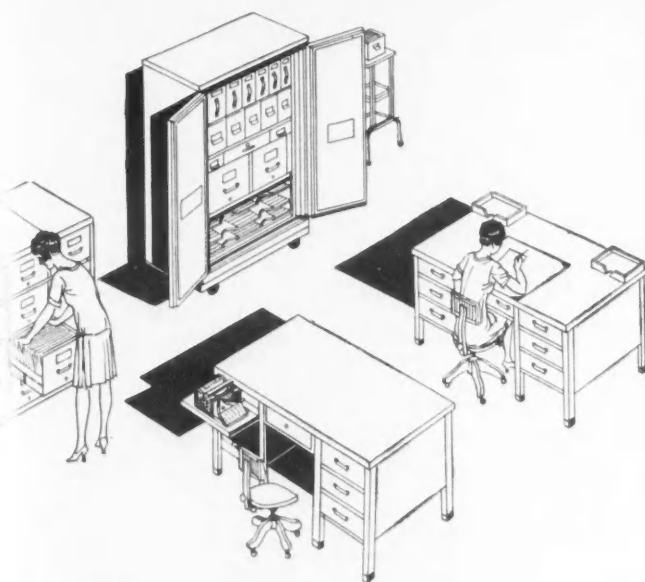
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Australia's Position Acute

(Continued from Page 31)
that it had encroached too far on state fields of revenue by its high income tax and its exemption of federal loans from state income tax.

The London banker seems to have agreed with the state treasurers, and brought all down to hard realities by a piece of very straight speaking. He pointed out that the country was "off budget equilibrium", off exchange equilibrium, faced by considerable unfunded and maturing external and internal debts, and in addition had on its hands large programmes of public works for which no financial provisions had been made. By a solitary piece of good luck no external loans matured until 1932, so the country had a breathing spell of two years in which to put its house in order.

He stressed the need for reducing costs of production, suggested that Australian standards of living had been pushed too high in relation to Australian productivity—which had gone up only 1 per cent. a head since 1901—and to world conditions, where wholesale prices had fallen 10 to 20 per cent. against an Australian drop of only 5 per cent. He said nothing about wages, but he did remark, "I assume that everybody is agreed that costs must come down. If Australia does not face that issue she will be unable to keep even those standards which she might hope to carry by taking timely action." The situation was difficult, but "given determined action, it is in no way beyond control."

AFTER this frank statement the treasurers agreed on certain steps. All budgets were to be balanced both for the current year and in future; the complacent acceptance of deficits was to end. The Commonwealth treasurer agreed that, if by October his income was below his expenditure, he would call parliament together and revise the current budget to make ends meet; but he would do it by curtailing expenditure rather than by increasing taxes which would cut further into the state field of revenue. All governments were to publish monthly, in Australia and overseas, a summary on uniform lines, showing their revenue and expenditure position, the condition of their short term debts and of their loan account. There was to be no more overseas borrowing till the short-term indebtedness in London had been dealt with, and meantime internal borrowing was to be limited to works from which within a reasonable period the revenue would at least equal the interest on the debt—blessedly vague provision. A watchdog committee of four treasurers was to take action if need arose to see that the agreement was honored. Finally the Loan Council cut the current loan programme, which had already been cut to \$150,000,000, and then to \$120,000,000, down to \$75,000,000.

No *Te Deum* was sung in Melbourne Cathedral, but Niemeyer's statement and the terms of the agreement gave rise to a widespread feeling of thankfulness that the worst was known and of hope that the right track had been found. The \$25,000,000 of Treasury bills issued in London in 1929 at 6 per cent. were redeemed by a fresh lot, but London was so heartened by events in Canberra that it took them up at 3 per cent.

But if the right track had been found it was strewn with obstacles. Of these the first was the hostility of the left wing of labor to anything which might seem to be dictated by "money sharks, loan-mongers, and capitalists" and which involved any reduction of wages, lengthening of hours, or abatement of living standards. We need not trace in detail the fierce sniping of the malcontents at Niemeyer, at the agreement and at the Federal Labor government during the Prime Minister's absence. There have been demands for virtual repudiation of internal war debts, for a five year moratorium on overseas loans and for a revision by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald of the capital amount and interest rates on loans held in London.

The Federal caucus, which consists of all the Federal Labor members, played with the idea of compelling the Commonwealth Bank to give the government \$100,000,000 of credit, presumably by inflating the note issue. This sum was to be used to underwrite a loan of \$140,000,000 which had to be met internally in December, 1930. The Bank flatly refused to look at the proposal, so the caucus decided that unless the Bank would yield, the repayment of the loan should be suspended for a year. In South Australia the central trade union

council had denounced the Labor Premier for sticking to the Niemeyer agreement. To all these attacks the Labor ministries have replied with vigor, and have tried to play the game, though they know full well that he who defies caucus, party or Trades Hall is cutting his political throat.

BUT even if Labor politics were a bed of roses, the situation is hard enough in all conscience. By October, 1930, Federal finances were gaping wide open, and a deficit which might be anywhere between \$40,000,000 and \$90,000,000 by the end of the current fiscal year was piling up. Parliament therefore had to be called together, and the budget revised in order to meet a deficit which the treasurer optimistically hoped would not be more than \$40,000,000. He cut expenses down by \$16,000,000, and added \$24,000,000 to taxation. He raided the sinking fund, and cut further by his tax proposals into the field of state revenues by raising the income tax.

This was a breach of the August agreement, but the treasurer could do no better in face of the opposition of his caucus, which resisted any further retrenchment. The medicine was nasty, and the rank and file of the party would not take more than a sip of it.

While Canberra alternates between salvage and snarling, the states are doing their best, except New South Wales, where a Labor ministry has gone into power pledged to wildness and wooliness. Taxes are up, expenditure and loans are pared to well below the skin, legislators' salaries are down 10 per cent., and levies are made on wages and salaries of those at work to provide a fund for the unemployed, who number at least 200,000. The basic wage has been reduced in accord with the falling cost of living index, and the 44-hour week has given place to one of 48 hours in some states.

But among the public there is either perplexity or sectional scrambles for self-salvation. Labor says wages must not come down, not even money wages; hours must be reduced rather than increased, jobs or relief must be found, John Bull Cohen must wait, and the Commonwealth Bank must supply credit, despite the fact that in October it shipped a million sovereigns to the Bank of England. The primary producers are once more turning to a demand for freer production and trade, attacking tariff, subsidies, bonuses, guarantees, artificial industrial legislation, interference with shipping, and high taxation, all of which they declare have been passed on to the shoulders of the export industries.

They are demanding a "complete revision of tariff policy" and the desertion of a tariff which has been "peculiarly malevolent". The manufacturers are crying for lower wages, longer hours and more protection, though the recent increases in tariff rates have scared some of them by hurting as much as they are helping.

AS FOR the economists, they are agreed that costs generally must come down and that efficiency must go up. Professor Giblin believes there must be a 5 per cent. fall in real wages; he thinks the country "will come out on the right side", for he believes in the Australian workman's sense of fairness and willingness to tackle a difficult task at home as he did in the expeditionary forces.

He warns against any immediate great extension of primary industries, which would be "knocking our heads against a brick wall" yet Australia has produced 200,000,000 bushels of wheat this season, and the Commonwealth Bank will not advance more than 36 cents a bushel on it. He refuses to believe Hell yawns before the country, but admits that "it is only after some measure of Purgatory that we shall pluck again the amaranths of our desire."

Professor Bridgen sees salvation in a rigorous attack on costs and complacency. "It is time we stopped talking about our potentialities and got the plough into them. It is time our migrants ceased to migrate and that more of our own people became settlers. It is time our faith in our future became translated into facts of livelihood. It is time our protected and subsidized industries began to stand on their own feet. It is time for us to make our standard of living independent of borrowed money, and prove our efficiency to ourselves, to our creditors, and to the world."

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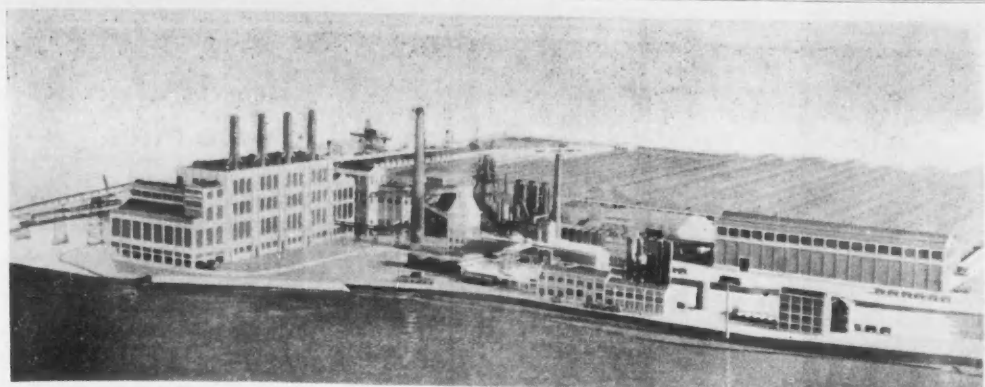
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THE 100 PER CENT POOL

(Continued from Page 33)
followed a somewhat different line of reasoning.

The financial resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, could not stand many more jolts like the one given them by the prairie grain pools. The different premiers have repeatedly assured the public that they held ample pool security, as protection against losses. But the Manitoba member of "The Big Three" was forced to confess recently that the public and legislatures were not taken fully into their confidence. It now transpires that any pool security the governments presumed to hold was turned over to the banks last August, as a necessary guarantee in financial plans for handling the 1930 crop. The prairie governments merely hold the bag—or, at best, a second "postponed" lien on pool securities.

This amazing revelation also inaugurated the political coinage of a new word in sacred agrarian and political contracts. The pool securities, it is now stated, are merely in the "postponed" realm, rather than in the government vaults. Former official assurances must have been based on animated suspension. The prairie grain pools and premiers appear to have got

into an insurmountable financial mess, in which the general taxpayers' and business interests have been left pretty much out of consideration. But costly experience does not seem to count, even in a business they know little about, when politicians and agitators combine in impractical theories.

HIGH pressure sales tactics, practised by radical grain compulsionists, make some of the notorious promoters of days gone by look like pikers. Claims and promises offered with gusto by touring and broadcasting orators are based on almost everything but actual facts and economic horse sense—in a desperate effort to stampede farmers into signing away their individual liberty and established right to trade in the open markets. The whole campaign would be humorous, if not fraught with such tragic financial possibilities for taxpayers in the prairie provinces. It might even be worth while for fraud prevention officers to check over the one hundred per cent propaganda.

The chief agitators have little to lose, apparently, and a great deal to gain. For that reason it is most essential that the business men, better type of farmers, and tax-

payers generally, take an intelligent and active interest in the compulsionist campaign. The only sensible solution would seem to call for a most exhaustive and impartial judicial investigation covering the whole business. If the pool officials are on such safe ground, as claimed, they should demand action along that line—in order to clear the air and sustain their most unusual position. Public confidence in their contentions has already been seriously shattered.

It looks as if the way should be paved for a resurrection of the once successful Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, or something similar, in the prairie provinces. Such a course would be much safer and more constructive, from the grain growers' point of view, than all the present political and dictatorial clamor put together. Get back to the original sound principles of agrarian co-operation, which succeeded—because of saner leadership.

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The life of the trust cannot be extended beyond Dec. 31, 1935, and provision is made for earlier termination of the trust agreement in the event that the market appreciation which the sponsors look for is realized sooner. The trust will be terminated and the entire group of stocks sold if and when their aggregate values double the March 1, 1931, basic values. The proceeds of such sale are then distributed pro rata, together with accumulated distributions. If the stock of an individual company trebles its March 1, 1931, basis value, such stock must be sold and the proceeds distributed.

Biggest Banks Canadian Institutions Well Up in List

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This is the information contained in the booklet, "The Deposit Liabilities of One Hundred

and Fifty of the Largest American, British, Colonial and Dominion Banks", which for the fifth

consecutive year has been compiled internationally. In compiling the by California Bank of Los Angeles, figures, as far as possible, the California, and which is distributed records of Dec. 31, 1930, are used.

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Despite adverse conditions the Canadian General Electric Company, as shown in the report of President D. C. Durland, was able to make excellent progress in 1930 and to earn \$16.77 per share on its common stock. The strong financial position of the company was maintained, facilities were enlarged and improved, and C.G.E. is well prepared to take advantage of the anticipated business improvement.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

A Temporary Protection for Wheat?

(Continued from Page 26)

The distribution of the bonus as between the different grades of wheat would present some difficulty, but the amount paid on each grade should probably be in a definite ratio to the average price of that grade over a period of several years. On anything of lower quality than No. 4 Northern it would probably not be worth while to pay anything at all.

IT WOULD apparently be necessary to disregard all wheat which did not come on the open market through some recognized channel of shipment. A farmer who used part of his own crop for his own seeding would thus be out of luck as compared with one who sold his whole crop and bought his seed, and the same is true of grain fed to cattle on the grower's farm. The task of checking up claims for these unrecorded amounts of grain (of questionable quality in the case

of the feed) would give rise to no end of trouble.

This proposal seems more workable, more equitable, and more closely related to the admittedly temporary nature of the problem than any other suggestions put forward by so-called friends of the West for heavy reductions in freight rates, interest rates and other elements in farming cost. Freight rates and interest rates should be stable and should be governed by permanent economic considerations. If the existing freight rates were justified last year they will be justified again three years from now when the world wheat situation has returned to normal, and they should not be disturbed for a purely temporary reason. The same is true of mortgage and short-term interest rates.

The easiest way to meet the needs of the grain growing farmer is to increase temporarily the price that he receives for his grain, and to do so by a temporary tax on consumption resembling the taxes on consumption which he himself has to pay for the benefit of other interests.

A Giant Among Mines

(Continued from Page 25)

The ore now in sight is probably richer than that taken out. This is due to the extremely large mineral content of the Frood deposit—in the lower levels containing as much as 20 per cent. copper across enormous width.

To have over 200,000,000 tons in sight and to have a value of possibly \$25 per ton would be to have an ore reserve of \$5,000,000,000—an amount adequate to maintain the enterprise at full capacity of \$100,000,000 annually for the next fifty years.

THERE are many great mines in the world, but among the greatest of them all there is only one which appears to already see a half century of life ahead and that is International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited.

And, as though that in itself were not enough, there is this further significant fact: The value per ton of the ore coming from International Nickel is more than double the average value coming from the other leading base metal mines of the world. This fact cannot do otherwise but point out the way toward a rising tide of dividends. Present conditions will necessitate a wait, but it is well to not lose sight of some important facts:

During the past two years International Nickel distributed over \$16,000,000 annually in dividends. During the past few years, upward of \$50,000,000 was laid out in new development and construction in readiness for great expansion of output.

Despite the fact, therefore, that in 1931 the distribution of dividends has been reduced and may not exceed \$9,000,000 this year, it is to be remembered that with the construction and development largely finished, and with the plants and reduction works greatly increased in capacity, a turn in the trend of world business would quickly reflect itself upon the affairs of this company.

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RAILROADS

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Illinois Central
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New York Central
Pennsylvania Railroad
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